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The INAUGURAL ADDRESS for the coming Session will be given by R. STUART POOLE, Esq., LL.D., Correspondent of the Institute of France, on WEDNESDAY, the 10TH of OCTOBER, in the VESTRY HALL, KENSINGTON, at 3 P.M.

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"the spirit which is in man seeks to satisfy itself or to realise its capabilities in modes in which, according to the law which its divine origin imposes on it, and which is equally the law of the universe and of human society, its self-satisfaction or self-realisation is not to be found."

The virtuous life is governed by the consciousness that there is some perfection to be attained in administering to which the agent seeks to satisfy himself. Reason, in the practical sense, is taken to be the capacity of conceiving an end of this kind; and, though reason is a condition of vicious self-seeking also, it initiates virtuous habit and action, and is developed in the gradual completion of the ideal of human perfection.

The second chapter treats of the characteristics of the moral ideal. Morality is only conceivable in a self-conscious personality; while it is only developed in man through his social relations, which at the same time limit his capacity of realising the ideal. When the idea of human progress is said to imply the "eternal realisation for or in the eternal mind of the capacities gradually realised in time," the same difficulties as to this phraseology recur which have been noted

in regard to its use in the first book. But, at the same time, force must be allowed to the remark that

"it does not appear how any idea should express or realise itself in an endless series of events, unless the series is relative to something beyond itself, which abides while it passes; and such mere endless series the history of mankind must be except so far as its results are gathered into the formation of the character of abiding persons."

Proceeding from the identification of the end for which a good man consciously lives with the end which human development implies, the difficulty is encountered that, in giving an account of the moral law, if we can only say that the unconditional good which it enjoins as an end is the good will, and then, again, that the good will is the will for the unconditional good, we are moving in a circle. But when Hedonistic Utilitarianism seems to avoid this circle by saying that the unconditional good is pleasure, it only does so by valuing the good will only as a means to an end wholly different to goodness, and its ideal is not a moral one if by that is meant "some type of man or character or personal activity, considered as an end in itself." In short, the circle is declared inevitable, and moral goodness is good because it makes for goodness—a conclusion which may lead some to question the value of moral philosophy.

The remainder of this book treats of the origin and development of the moral ideal, and begins by accepting as a primary fact the social interest which precludes a man's "contemplating himself as in a better state without contemplating others not merely as a means to that better state, but as sharing it with him," this interest being underived from forms of animal sympathy. Doubtless the author is right in saying that we have no means of *knowing* what the sympathy of the higher animals may be, but he seems rather to ignore a good deal of evidence tending to prove this to be more than he allows. He does, however, allow that "out of sympathies of animal origin, through their presence in a self-conscious soul, there arise interests as of a person in persons." In the most rudimentary community social requirements, moral and legal rights and duties arise, expressing man's idea of "the absolutely desirable" for himself or his human environment, and thus being founded on practical reason as before defined. In tracing the growth of a sense of duty to man as man, it is maintained that no gradual modification of selfish fear or hope could produce this, and that, though the area of a common good has been immensely enlarged, "it is not the sense of duty to a neighbour, but the practical answer to the question, Who is my neighbour? that has varied." The next chapter traces the gradual determination of the idea of good. The Hedonist position that the individual's idea of the greatest good must be the greatest sum of pleasure he can imagine, is rejected because there can be no such thing as a state of feeling made up of a sum of pleasures; and thus, if the only possible object of desire is, as a Hedonist would hold, a state of pleasant feeling, there can be no such thing as desire for a sum of pleasures. Such a thing can only be

on the theory that desire is for self-satisfaction, which might be conceived as the enjoyment of a sum of pleasures, or rather as a continuous enjoyable existence. But in the minds over which the idea of truer or higher good has any control, its content is ideal objects which those minds seek to realise, such as the welfare of a family, or some other object having the two qualities of exciting strong interest and being permanent like the self it has to satisfy. In such objects man's social nature compels him to identify his own good with that of others with whom he lives. Moral development is an increasing enlightenment as to what should be done to satisfy an unaccountable demand which at first is ignorant of what will satisfy it, and only finds out gradually by reflection on habits and laws created by itself and leading to the conclusion that the only good in which there can be no competition of interests is that which consists in "the universal will to be good," or virtue.

The conclusion of this book is mainly occupied by a comparison of the Greek and the modern conceptions of virtue. This is of at least equal excellence with the rest of the work; but, being less closely interwoven with the systematic argument, it may, under pressure of the limits of a review, be noticed here very briefly. It recognises the truth that the principle of the best Greek morality was the same as that of ours, finding the good in a pure will and heart, a thing "not external to the capacities virtuously exercised in its pursuit, but as their full realisation;" while, at the same time, our field of duties has greatly widened.

The fourth and last book treats of the application of moral philosophy to the guidance of conduct. After some remarks on the relation of the effects of an action to its motive (on which its moral quality is held to depend), the question is asked, Can enquiry into motives of our own acts give a truer knowledge of what we ought to do or a better disposition to do it? and answered affirmatively by identifying the spirit which moves us to such enquiry with that which moves us to social usefulness. "To the real reformer the thought of something which should be done is always at the same time the thought of something which he should be and seeks to be, but would not be if he did not do the work." Reference to conscience is reference to an ideal of human possibilities. The practical value of a theory of this ideal is next considered, and stated to be chiefly of a negative kind. A true theory may afford deliverance in the perplexity occasioned by conflicting moral formulae or rules evolved through social circumstances, and also where such formulae have been produced by an inadequate philosophy. It may disentangle moral ideas from their popular expression in the language of imagination and religion, and either justify or amend this language accordingly as it "worthily expresses the emotions of a soul in which the highest moral ideas have done their perfect work." But the proper function of moral philosophy is analysis, and it can only incidentally improve conduct where it finds already a well-formed moral habit. Of all moral theories that have had practical influence it is frankly allowed that Utilitarianism has done the best service;

but this, it is maintained, has been independent of its analysis of good and dependent on its giving a wider and juster range to the desire to do good. But in the case of the individual, though generally it would make no difference in his conduct whether he held the utilitarian theory or that supported in this work, in the exceptional cases a calculation of pleasures would be misleading or, at any rate, unavailing. "And how, it is asked, according to a Hedonist doctrine, should anyone try to change the course of life to which habit and inclination lead him" in order to alter the possibilities of human pleasure and so increase its sum?

"Such an attempt would imply that an alteration of what pleases or pains him most can be an object to a man to whom yet, on this hypothesis, desire for the pleasure which most attracts him, aversion from the pain which most repels him in imagination, is the only possible motive. And is not this a contradiction?"

Not only is this moral initiative claimed for the other theory which more vaguely bases morality on a desire to realise a perfect life, but it is argued also that it affords a criterion of the effects of actions and institutions truer and even more definite than pleasantness, inasmuch as there has been enough progress toward perfection already to assure us of the main lines on which it moves. Special discussion is devoted to the "Universalistic Hedonism" supported by Mr. H. Sidgwick in his *Methods of Ethics*, in which

'an office is ascribed to reason which, in ordinary Utilitarian doctrine, is explicitly denied to it. . . . Mr. Sidgwick asks why pleasure ought to be pursued, and answers that it is because reason pronounces it desirable; but that, since reason pronounces pleasure, if equal in amount, to be equally desirable by whatever being enjoyed, it is universal pleasure—the pleasure of all sentient beings—that ought to be pursued.'

But Mr. Green asks whether it is

"in contemplation of the enjoyment of unbroken pleasure by all sentient beings that we are to think of the rational soul as saying to itself that at length its quest for ultimate good has found its goal,"

and urges again that such ultimate good must

"derive its meaning from the effort of the rational soul in us to become all that it is conscious of a capacity for becoming."

With regard to the guidance of conduct, it is argued that this view must encourage the sacrifice of pleasure for a good end, because

"the end for which the sacrifice is demanded is one which in the sacrifice itself is in some measure obtained—in some measure only, yet so that the sacrifice is related to the complete end, not as a means in itself valueless, but as a constituent to a whole which it helps to form,"

and the expansion and illustration of this argument conclude the work.

The first object of this review has been to present some continuous outline of Mr. Green's views, and no space is left for anything but a few hints at criticism. It may occur to some perhaps that certain of the author's own phrases—as when, for instance, he says (p. 118) that "the consciousness necessary to a character and exhibited in moral action has supervened from without

upon the supposed primitive being"—seem to indicate, as does the intuitive contrast of moral good and evil, that we may have to be content with a dual residue of analysis; and this is especially suggested when he introduces, as he sometimes does, language of a theological kind. He would hardly accept the demiurgic deity of Plato's *Timæus*, but his criticism of some such conception would have been interesting. In regard to the practical effect of the theory of the end as a perfection of human capabilities, an immoral person might perhaps justify his immorality by alleging that it was impossible for any one to develop all his capabilities equally, and that he chose to sacrifice his moral capabilities to others which could attain more perfection in him, as another person might sacrifice capacities, say, of an artistic kind to achieving moral excellence. Again, in the analysis of morality on Hedonistic principles (pp. 332–35), the pleasures of sympathy (and the converse pains) seem to be rather left out of account.

The simplicity and lucidity of the style are especially admirable when the complexity of much of the subject-matter is considered; the stream of argument is almost everywhere as clear as it is deep. From the entangled confusion, the Germanised jargon, the epigrammatic paradox, which render some metaphysical works insufferable, this treatise is entirely free. It is conspicuous for the modesty and candour with which conflicting theories are discussed. No one interested in the analysis of the capacities of the human soul is likely to read this book without genuine intellectual delight, or without feeling deeply the loss wrought to philosophy by the author's death.

ERNEST MYERS.

A Roll of the Owners of Land in the Parts of Lindsey in Lincolnshire in the Reign of Henry I. Translated, with a Commentary, and Compared with the Domesday Survey of Lindsey, by R. E. Chester Waters. Reprinted from the Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers, 1882, Vol. XVI., Part II. (Lincoln: Williamson.)

MR. WATERS has brought out his book at an opportune moment. The formation of the new Pipe Roll Society has reminded the historical student, and also the lawyer concerned with the devolution of real estate, of the uncertainty which prevails in the domain of local history and of the difficulties of bridging over the gap between Domesday Book and the public records of the age of Richard I. We know something of the men who shared England between them at the Norman Conquest, but we are met with every kind of obstacle when we seek to know exactly what they and their sons and grandsons did in alteration of the existing customs. Our authorities break down as we try to use them. The Chronicle attributed to Ingulf has been well described as "a monkish forgery, with its charters composed in the library, its general history a patchwork of piracies, and its special anecdotes all fictitious." We can no longer believe in the story, which Spelman and Chief Justice Hale accepted, how bluff Edwin of Sherborne and others

who had lost their lands went off to King William and told how they had held themselves in peace "before the Conquest and in the Conquest and ever since till now," and were ready to prove it with their swords; and how the grim king made enquiry and restored all such men to their own. The heralds and pedigree-makers have given us a surprising amount of information about crests and coats of arms and blazoned shields, which Hotspur's phrase may describe when he was angered with hearing of the dreamer Merlin and his prophecies:—

"And of a dragon and a finless fish,
A clip-winged griffin and a moulten raven,
A couching lion and a ramping cat,
And such a deal of skimble-skamble stuff
As puts me from my faith."

The most authentic piece of evidence is the treatise entitled the *Dialogue of the Exchequer*, at one time called "The Lucubrations of Ockham," which was written by Richard de Beaumes, Bishop of London in the reign of Henry I. "When in those elder times," he says,

"the English were everywhere expelled from their possessions, a common complaint of the natives came to the king, that being hated of all and bereaved of their estates they should be enforced to betake themselves to foreign parts. At length, after consultation upon these matters, it was decreed that what, by their deservings and upon a lawful agreement, they could obtain of their lords should be their own by inviolable right."

But they were not to claim anything as a matter depending on titles before the Conquest. It was afterwards found impossible to maintain this rule in all its rigour, and the monks especially took advantage of its relaxation to base their titles to land on charters as old as the Heptarchy.

Mr. Waters has restored to usefulness an old record in the Cottonian Library which was printed in the last century, and spoiled in the printing, by Tom Hearne, the Oxford antiquary. It is a survey of Lindsey, the northern division of Lincolnshire, which gives the names of the landowners in the reign of Henry I., "with the locality and extent of their several estates, and in some cases the names of their under-tenants." Hearne wrongly attributed its date to the age of Henry II., though he should have been saved from the blunder by seeing the name of Richard Earl of Chester, who was drowned in the wreck of the *White Ship* on November 26, 1120, and of Stephen, afterwards King of England, but at that time only a "worthy peer" and a "wight of high renown." The date of the document is fixed by these considerations at some time between the years 1106 and 1120. Mr. Waters proceeds to a more minute examination of the Roll, which enables him to assign a narrower limit. He shows first that Peter de Valoins, who got an estate from the Conqueror, was dead when this record was compiled. But Peter was engaged in a lawsuit with the Bishop of Norwich at the end of 1108, so that we gain two years at this point. This Peter was a somewhat notable man, having been selected by the Conqueror as one of the twelve "law-men" or hereditary councillors of Lincoln to check, as we may suppose, the tendency of that great city to a

"more than municipal independence." Mr. Freeman has lately reminded us, in his work on the English towns, that our own history might have been like that of the "imperial kingdoms" on the Continent if this tendency had not been checked by the Norman Conquest. The date of Stephen's visit to Oxford in 1114, and the ennobling of Robert fitz Roy in 1116, make it certain, by another train of reasoning, that the record was compiled between the years last mentioned.

Mr. Waters shows that the Roll was compiled by officials who were familiar with Domesday Book, and he gives an interesting account of the mode in which that great survey was returned into the Exchequer. The peculiar orthography of the local names is shown to be due to the employment of Italian clerks.

"It happened sometimes that a leaflet was lost on the road, or was misplaced in the arrangement. By a mistake of this kind, which has only just been detected, Drayton in Oxfordshire, one of the Domesday manors of Turchil of Warwick, was misplaced by the transcribing clerk in Staffordshire. It was mistaken, accordingly, for Drayton Basset near Tamworth, and this has misled genealogists into supposing that the Domesday owner was the ancestor of the baronial family of Basset."

Mr. Waters proves that the procedure of the different sets of Commissioners was by no means uniform, and he proves, by a series of minute observations, that Lincolnshire and several adjoining counties were surveyed by the same men.

"All the other counties except this group were divided into Hundreds, which were subdivided into hides; while Lincolnshire and the other counties similarly surveyed were divided into Wapentakes, made up of Hundreds each of which contained twelve carucates."

The existence of the small Hundred, made up of a dozen plough-lands, is a remarkable fact which has never been satisfactorily explained.

Mr. Waters next passes "from places to persons," and shows, by a clear summary and a well-framed set of tables, "what changes of ownership had taken place in Lindsey during the interval between 1086 and 1114-16." Among other interesting details, the Commissioners teach us how of the five Englishmen who retained their estates in Lindsey at the Conquest only one, Chetelburn of Keal, succeeded in transmitting his barony to his posterity. Sortebrand, or "Black-sword son of Wolf" (whom we love for his name), had sunk to be an occupier on the land which he had formerly owned. The violence of Ilbert de Lacy had caused the forfeiture of his estates. Osbern the Priest was succeeded, strange to say, by his sons. The Honour of Dispenser is shown by the Commissioners to have fallen by inheritance to Roger Marmion, who was "getting to be an old man" when this old Roll was new:

"They hailed him Lord of Fontenaye,
Of Lutterward and Scrivelbaye,
Of Tamworth tower and town,
And he, their courtesy to requite,
Gave them a chain of twelve marks' weight,
All as he lighted down"

—if, at least, he was as free-handed with his largesse as his more famous or infamous descendant with the crest and helm of gold.

The other lords of Lindsey must make "room for Lord Marmion" in this review; the reader had better consult the work itself if he wishes to learn more of its valuable and interesting contents.

CHARLES I. ELTON.

The Encyclopaedic Dictionary. A New and Original Work of Reference to all the Words in the English Language. By Robert Hunter. A—Des. (Cassell.)

THE publishers tell us that they have felt the "need of a work" combining "the ordinary features of a dictionary" of English and the treatment of "certain subjects with something of the exhaustiveness adopted in an encyclopaedia." This last phrase is unhappy; the "ordinary features of a dictionary" we can understand, but exhaustiveness is an absolute property—an article is either exhaustive or it is not; and that a subject should be treated with "something of exhaustiveness" appears to be a contradiction in terms. Then, again, what are the "certain subjects"? It is, however, perhaps unfair to ask this until the whole work is finished, when the Preface will doubtless explain the lines which have guided the choice. The truth is, as it appears to us, that it is a mistake to attempt to claim the functions of a dictionary of language and an encyclopaedia of knowledge for one work. Every science, every art, every subject, may have its dictionary, and there may be a splendid encyclopaedia to embrace the whole, in either of which the learner may be satisfied. But a dictionary of language deals with words, the tools for expression of ideas, with their change in form and meaning, past and present, and with their relations to one another. To attempt more than is sufficient for the clear elucidation of a word of science, for example, is apt to be delusive, for fragmentary articles, as these must be, can only tend to a smattering, not to true knowledge.

This, however, will not be the opinion of those who hold that it is better to know a little of everything rather than all of one or two things; and it must be confessed that, on the encyclopaedic side, Mr. Hunter has (without being exhaustive) brought together a mass of useful information on a variety of subjects. This seems especially useful when a word has meanings in several branches. For example, we have the history of "Andromeda" in classic mythology, the description of the constellation in astronomy, and an account of the genus of that name in botany. Again, under "Anemone," we have (besides the form *anemony*, deduced from the plural *anemonies*, quoted from Thomson) an account of the plant in botany and of the familiar sea-creature of zoology. It is perhaps in accordance with the plan of the work to give articles upon *adiantum*, *asinus*, *celacea*, *cozzus*, *ceterach*, *canis*, and the like, but we must protest against these words being considered part of the English language. They belong to the encyclopaedia proper; but Latin or Greek words, adopted as a convenience for technical scientific classification, cannot be looked on as current coin.

A valuable feature, in which Mr. Hunter has made a great advance upon other English

dictionaries yet published, is the introduction of a vast number of words now obsolete or rarely in use. The impetus given to the study of our older literature of late years has created readers as well as editions; and many a beginner—even many a scholar—may be glad to find this aid to the words and uncouth forms unknown to merely modern English. We know by experience the impracticability of Stratmann's Old-English Dictionary for the general reader, who, when he is working through his *Azenbite*, his *Piers Plowman*, or his Chaucer, needs a book that will tell him the meaning of his difficulty at once, without a hunt through numerous references, or a Latin or German explanation which may be "all Greek" to him. This sort of help Mr. Hunter supplies. He has laid under contribution the publications of the Early-English Text Society and other editions of early literature—in this respect going beyond Mr. Annandale's *Imperial Dictionary*, which quotes from Chaucer alone of our old writers—and has availed himself of the recent labours of Prof. Skeat and other philologists. He gives frequent quotations to illustrate the sense in which the words have been used, and marks those which have become obsolete. The excellent practice of referring to chapter and verse of the author quoted has in most instances (though not all) been adhered to. In some cases an historical succession of forms is attempted for example, under the verb "ask" we have ten forms of Middle-English followed by seven of Old-English infinitive, with comparisons from cognate languages. The want of dates, or of any indication even of periods, however, infects all these portions of the work with an element of uncertainty which greatly detracts from its value. We are not told when a word took its rise or changed form. It could not be expected that we should have the full historical method which is so eagerly looked for in Dr. Murray's great dictionary, but something more of precision in what is afforded would have given a lasting value as regards both the grammar and the historical development of the language. A slight example will show this. Under "aroint" we have also *aroynt* and *aronyt*, all obsolete, with the remark that "in English literature it is hardly found elsewhere than in Shakespeare," and the two quotations from "Macbeth" and "Lear." But neither of these gives *aronyt*, and we are not told where that form is found. It may be remarked in passing that "Aroint thee!" as spoken by a milk-maid to her cow to get out of the way, is found in the West Riding of Yorkshire as well as in Cheshire, here mentioned. The account under the letter A strikes us as being very defective. The definition of "alliteration," if applied to poetry of a special kind as it is usually employed, is incorrect; the "abacus" is still in use in the Caucasus and on the frontiers of Persia, as well as in China; and several other slips have been marked, some of which are inevitable in an undertaking of this kind.

In a work involving such immense labour and research it is ungrateful to be too critical; and we gladly bear witness to the careful marshalling of numerous meanings, classified under "ordinary" and "technical" language, "literal" and "figurative," such as

are seen under *bead, beam, court, crack*, and their compounds; the concise explanations of epithets or occasional terms, such as *Accadian, Arnoldism, Davidist*; and the system of cross-references, enabling all the words derived or compounded, as well as the different forms, to be traced back to their central root. If the derivations are not always perfect—and in these days of scientific intro- and retrospection no man is safe for every word—we have here, notwithstanding, so much reliable work as to make the book sufficient to any but the specialist. A set of words with signs to aid in pronunciation is printed at the foot of every page for reference from the text. These include several more for vowels and syllables than those given in Webster and Ogilvie, the use of which we have known to be much appreciated by foreigners. The wood-cuts interspersed through the volumes, after the fashion of our old friend Webster, are poorly executed, not doing credit to the publishers.

The work would form a useful adjunct to every town library. It is to be hoped it may not run to too great length; if continued with its present proportions, fifteen or sixteen volumes will scarcely see the end.

L. TOULMIN SMITH.

The Life and Correspondence of the late Samuel Hibbert Ware. By Mrs. Hibbert Ware. (Manchester: Cornish.)

ALTHOUGH the name of Dr. Hibbert Ware is not very familiar to the present generation, he was a man whose substantial work alike in archaeology and in science deserved a memorial. He was a native of Manchester, but passed many years of his life in Edinburgh when the intellectual brilliance of its social coteries earned for it the title of the Modern Athens. In the course of a long and busy life he did much—very much—to elucidate the history and archaeology of his native county; he made some important discoveries in geology, one of which proved to have commercial as well as scientific interest; and he put forth a carefully considered theory of apparitions. As a writer he was conscientious and painstaking; and, perhaps as a consequence, much of his work has not suffered by the lapse of time which sometimes makes such cruel havoc of that which once was highly valued.

The first part of Mrs. Hibbert Ware's book will be chiefly interesting to her Lancashire readers. Thus she gives so much information as to the social condition of Manchester and its district from the close of the rebellion of 1745 to the beginning of the present century that the birth of the hero is not recorded until we reach the ninety-third page. This is not a subject for complaint, as the matter is good and well stated. While at school, Samuel Hibbert formed the acquaintance of a man who to the visible occupation of a hand-loom weaver added the unstated but probably more lucrative practice of poaching. The old fellow told the boy wonderful stories, of which he had an ample store, and in return listened with intense interest to his boyish companion as he read chapter by chapter the wonderful narrative of *The Pilgrim's Progress*. When

a young man, Hibbert had thoughts of the army, and served for some years in the militia. Then he studied medicine at Edinburgh, and, after graduating, discovered the presence of chromate of iron in the Shetland Islands, which gained him the gold medal of the Society of Arts and involved him in some unpleasant disputes. He became secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and engaged in a great variety of archaeological and scientific investigations. He was thrice married; and in his second wife found an intelligent and enthusiastic fellow-student, especially in his favourite science of geology. His latter years were spent at Hole Barns, in Cheshire. It was there that he had the misfortune to read in the *Times* of the dreadful death of his son, a young and promising surgeon in the Bombay Army. Dr. Hibbert, who assumed his mother's name of Ware, died there on December 30, 1848, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

Mrs. Ware's narrative is easy, flowing, and eminently readable. She succeeds in impressing the reader with the individuality of the subject of her work, so that we know him not only as the grave historian and the penetrating man of science, but as the absorbed scholar, usually as careless of the external world as Dominic Sampson himself. Of this some ludicrous examples are given.

"One day he had been working very hard, quite uninterruptedly except at meal-times—for literary men, like all other men, must eat—and, when supper-time arrived, he was called down. Mr. Golland's family were already seated round the table when he walked into the room and took the seat left vacant for him. Mrs. Golland helped him to what he liked, and his plate was placed before him; but, instead of taking up his knife and fork, he sat gazing wistfully at the smoking viands. Mr. and Mrs. Golland looked wonderingly at him for a few moments. At last Mr. Golland said, 'Doctor, won't you put down those books and papers and take your supper?' The spell that bound him was at once broken. He had come down from his room with a lot of books and papers under one arm, and thus encumbered had sat down to supper, but so absorbed in his work was he that he could not tell what prevented him handling his knife and fork" (p. 285).

Considering that Dr. Hibbert was the friend of Sir Walter Scott, of the other great lights of the Northern capital, and of many men eminent in literature and science, the correspondence now printed is hardly so important as might have been expected. The letters relating to scientific subjects should have been submitted to some friendly revision. The absence of an index also detracts greatly from the usefulness of the book. As the impression has been limited to 250 copies, the work is one that must always be, in a certain sense, rare, and it will be sought for by those who are interested in the social history of Manchester and of Edinburgh.

After all critical deductions have been made, Mrs. Hibbert Ware's book is a pleasant record of a man whose strong individuality sometimes verged on eccentricity, whose ability was shown by important work in very diverse fields, and whose life—which nearly reached the span of three score years and ten—was devoted to the advancement of science and learning.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

A LOST CHRONICLE OF PERU.

The Second Part of the Chronicle of Peru by Pedro de Cieza de Leon. Translated and Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by Clements R. Markham. (The Hakluyt Society.)

IN 1864 Mr. Clements Markham translated for the Hakluyt Society the first part of the *Chronicle of Peru* by Pedro de Cieza de Leon, and in his Introduction wrote:—

"It would appear that the author completed the second and third parts of his *Chronicle* before his death, if not the fourth, and Mr. Rich found them at Madrid in MS.; but they have never been printed. The disappearance of the second part is by far the greatest loss that has been sustained by South American literature since the burning of Blas Valera's MS. when Lord Essex sacked Cadiz."

Yet, in fact, so far from the second part having disappeared, there were at that time no less than five copies of it in existence. One of these had been in the possession of Mr. Prescott, and was one of his authorities in his *History of the Conquest of Peru*, but was erroneously attributed by him to another author. The history of this error is both curious and simple, and shows how much may hang on the rendering of a single word. The MS. is addressed "Para el Ilmo Señor Dn. Juan Sarmiento." Mr. Prescott read "Para" as "by," and attributed the work to Dn. J. Sarmiento. Mr. Markham informs us that "Para" really means "for," and that the MS. was in fact written by Cieza de Leon for Sarmiento, who was President of the Council of the Indies. This mistake was detected independently both by the Peruvian scholar Don Manuel Gonzales de la Rosa, who printed this second part in 1873, and by the Spaniard Don Marcos Jimenez de la Espada, who printed it in 1880. Now that the blunder is exposed, it seems strange that Prescott himself should not have corrected it. Here was a first part without a second, and a second without a first, each often referring to the other. What the contents of the second part of Cieza de Leon's *Chronicle* were was known, for he recites them in the Prologue to the first part, and of course they exactly tallied with the work attributed to Sarmiento. Add to this that the styles of both were necessarily the same, and it must seem surprising that doubts as to Sarmiento being the real author of part ii. should not have arisen in Prescott's mind. This is the more remarkable as he studied the two parts carefully, and examined them critically in notes to the first and fourth books of his *History*. Of both he writes in terms of high praise. It is difficult to restrain a smile when we read these notes by the light of later research. He laments that Cieza de Leon died "without having covered any portion of the magnificent ground-plan which he had confidently laid out," and attributes to Sarmiento, who, in fact, never crossed the Atlantic, the travels through Peru and laborious research of Cieza de Leon. Mr. Markham, however, while compelled to notice this, does so unwillingly and with becoming reverence, and takes the opportunity of recording his obligations to the illustrious American historian. There were two rare qualities especially which

might naturally have led a critic in the right path—namely, the signal humanity and impartiality displayed by Cieza de Leon, who in both parts does full and ample justice to Peruvian virtues and institutions, and deplores the cruelty and covetousness of the Spaniards, their destruction of public monuments, and the sufferings of the natives.

Mr. Markham now adds to the good work he has done for the Hakluyt Society by translating this second part into English. Let us hope that his useful labours will not end here, and that he will translate that further portion of Cieza de Leon's great work which has been printed. He informs us that, of the remaining parts, part iii. and books i. and ii. of part iv. are still in MS. and inaccessible, but Don M. J. de la Espada knows that they exist, and where. The MS. of book iii. of part iv. is in the Royal Library at Madrid, and it was edited by Don M. J. de la Espada in 1877. Books iv. and v. of part iv. are not known to be in existence, but they were written, as the author refers to them in his Prologue as completed. In addition to his translation, Mr. Markham gives us a very interesting treatise on the ancient Ynca drama.

WILLIAM WICKHAM.

Essais de Littérature anglaise. Par James Darmesteter. (Paris: Delagrave.)

M. JAMES DARMESTETER's versatility is well known on both sides of the Channel. He is equally at home in the languages and literatures of the Eastern and the Western worlds, and all his writings exhibit the hand of the true scholar. Of our own literature he has already edited, with exemplary thoroughness, "Macbeth" and "Childe Harold;" and the volume of collected essays now before us shows that Shelley, Wordsworth, and Browning have occupied his attention as seriously as Shakspeare and Byron. The reverent attitude in which he approaches our nineteenth-century poets gives one more stab to the criticism, not quite wholly extinct, that carelessly ascribes to the volatile genius of France an incapacity to listen with attention to "the still sad music of humanity." It is not every Englishman who is acquainted with "Alastor," with the "Excursion," or with "The Ring and the Book," and there would be little reproach, and little need to assign it any psychological cause, if French writers rested content with their own literature, whose wealth is only partially revealed to ourselves. But no such justification should be preferred to-day; our poets suffer no neglect from our neighbours. M. Darmesteter may be ranked with a score of French critics who, like Léo Quesnel in his recent article on Browning, offer the hand of friendship to every writer, whatever his country or his language may be, provided he can refresh the sources of thought.

M. Darmesteter's essays vary considerably in form and cover a wide field. Those devoted to Shakspeare are historical and expository; the article on Byron is in great part biographical; and that on Browning is largely devoted to a spirited translation of Hervé Riel, which is intended to make better known in France the service that the poet rendered her by the composition of that poem

in 1871. The essays on Wordsworth, Shelley, Mr. Shairp's *Aspects of Poetry*, and on the Indian poetess, Toru Dutt, are pure literary criticisms.

The latter essays are for us the more interesting. In the former, M. Darmesteter writes with his customary grace, and the information he gives is full and accurate; but there is little that will be unfamiliar to English readers. He has availed himself of the latest Shaksperian criticism, although he has avoided its extravagances, and has expressed some of its results very effectively. In the opening sections of the book may also be found some short comments on Shakspeare in France, and a suggestive sketch of the vivifying influence exerted on two poets—Wordsworth and Antony Deschamps—by Macbeth's cry of "sleep no more."

The tone of M. Darmesteter's literary criticism is seldom very subtle, and is not always very fruitful, but it invariably displays catholicity of taste and a literary enthusiasm kept in check by sound common-sense. Like most of his countrymen, Byron fascinates him almost in spite of himself, and we have felt that at times he measures Byron's contemporaries too exclusively by his standard. He sees in Wordsworth poetic power of a certain depth and beauty, but of very limited scope. He knew nothing of life and nature but their tranquil side, is M. Darmesteter's opinion. "D'autres," he continues, "ayant connu la vie entière, ont mieux compris, si non plus profondément, la nature entière;" and it is evident from the succeeding passage that the critic has Byron here in view. To some extent M. Darmesteter is doubtless right; but, looking at the vast mass and variety of Wordsworth's work, it is very dangerous to emphasise his narrowness of subject and sentiment with all M. Darmesteter's precision. In effect, his criticism would apply, with little modification, to Byron equally well, and we doubt whether a knowledge of "la vie entière" and "la nature entière" was not the unique possession of the myriad-minded Shakspeare. But M. Darmesteter's remarks on Wordsworth are, as a whole, sufficiently appreciative to warrant us in amending Mr. Matthew Arnold's assertion that the poet is nowhere recognised abroad. The essay on Shelley is, we think, the best in the volume. M. Darmesteter writes, under due restraint, with the fervour of a sincere worshipper. Compared with Shelley, Wordsworth is in his eyes a *bourgeois* or a priest of nature with sacerdotal failings; Byron's poetic creations nauseate him when Shelley's are still invigorating him with their passionate idealism.

One general characteristic of the book is worthy of notice. On almost every page we are reminded that its author is no mere student blinding himself by application to literature to the wider life that lies outside it. Many a sentence could be quoted to show that he is keenly interested in the general welfare of France, and that his literary perception is not blunted by consideration of the practical needs of his countrymen. The dedicatory letter to M. Guillaume Guizot is an eloquent plea for the more extended study of English in France. As an instrument of commerce, as an approach to

a vast literature, as a means of comprehending a great political system, M. Darmesteter urges on the authorities in France the superior claim of English to German as a subject of instruction in the public schools and colleges. And he seems to us to prove his point. Great as is the value of German in every pursuit that can be called scientific, here, as in other departments of study, there is much folly in altogether neglecting English. It surely cannot be seriously represented, as it has been represented, that France was conquered by Germany because she was ignorant of the language of her conqueror. But it is quite possible that the writings of Englishmen might teach Frenchmen some profitable political lessons.

S. L. LEE.

NEW NOVELS.

Fortune's Fool. By Julian Hawthorne. In 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

Juliet. In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

Was it Worth the Cost? By Mrs. Eiloart. In 3 vols. (White.)

A Search for a Soul. By O. Elsie-Nelham. (Wyman.)

Jack and Mrs. Brown, &c. By the Author of "Blindpits." (Edinburgh: David Douglas.)

MACAULAY makes Charles Lamb describe the wonderful folks that figure in the Comedy of the Restoration as "a chaotic people." "We are not," it seems, "to judge them by our usages. No reverend institutions are insulted by their proceedings, for they have none among them." The men and women who are the puppets of fate in Mr. Julian Hawthorne's fascinating, but very unsatisfactory, work are as "chaotic people" as even he has amused himself with drawing from his imagination. There are only two of them that even pretend to be real and modern—a choleric old major and an "awful cad" of a lawyer. The rest are such as dreams, or rather as night-mares, are made of. Mr. Hawthorne would probably stake the reputation of *Fortune's Fool* on the evil spirit of the piece, Bryan Sinclair, the good spirit, Jack, *alias* Lord Castlemere, and the poor half-mad girl, Madeleine Vivian, whose life they crush out between them. The first, had he lived in any other world than Mr. Hawthorne's, we should have described as a contemptible scoundrel, whose physical strength, in ordinary circumstances, the State would have utilised for the greater portion of his life in penal servitude. His creed is the shallow one that

"the only rational fault that a human being could commit was to throw away an opportunity of self-satisfaction; self-satisfaction being understood in the large sense, not as being restricted to mere material gain and aggrandisement, but including also numerous immaterial advantages which might look at first sight like self-sacrifices."

Sinclair is a murderer—that is nothing to Mr. Hawthorne's readers, of course—and a cowardly and clumsy murderer. He shoots unsuspecting and harmless men in case they should find some gold he is in search of, and without giving them even the ordinary warning of the Californian bravo. He kills a

chivalrous, though Grandisonian, little baronet, who has the courage to defy him and his thews and sinews, by means of a knife thrust into his hands by his servant, and yet pretends that he was ignorant of the nature of the weapon. He ensnares one woman into a sham marriage that he may live upon her fears of social disgrace; he even tries to make her his instrument in compassing the moral destruction of another. As for Jack, whose mission it is to throw this vulgar Apollyon down the stage trap-door of a burning theatre, he is much more of a somnambulist than of a sane man. His "killing his man," in the person of the father of the girl who haunts his imagination and ultimately fills his heart, and his "natural marriage" to an Indian girl, are no doubt mere bagatelles; but his dreams and his fatalism become very tiresome. Neither Bryan nor Jack, however, is such a bore—or would be such a bore if we could conceive the people in *Fortune's Fool* as belonging to our planet—as poor Madeleine Vivian. Her un-English and actress-like caprices and coquetties are piquant enough in girlhood; but her lectures in the third volume to herself and the brutal Bryan on his and her "wickedness" are unconscionably long. But if the reader of *Fortune's Fool* can emancipate himself from the truths of nineteenth-century life, and conceive Mr. Hawthorne as trying to outdo the plot extravagances of the late Mr. Mortimer Collins and the rhetorical extravagances of the late Lord Lytton, he will probably enjoy these three volumes, absurdities and all, or perhaps the absurdities most of all. The book is full of "go;" most of the characters—although but little better than animals, and, like Lady Mayfair, a grotesque queen of society, liable to be victimised by animal magnetism—are pronounced individualities. Mr. Hawthorne has perhaps a more powerful imagination than any contemporary writer of fiction—an imagination which, if he only did it justice, would yet bring him immortal "types," not mere monstrosities, from the vast and yet unexhausted depths of the natural and moral worlds. In *Fortune's Fool* this imagination shows best in his landscapes, in his description of New England forests in the beginning of the first volume, and in the picture he gives in the second of the Sacramento Valley, whose "atmosphere was the breath of immortal life—an ethereal wine that made old age feel young and youth divine." *Fortune's Fool* shows far too many marks of hasty and slovenly execution. Many of the moralisations in it are the merest Shakspeare-and-water. What is

"In the glare of terrible verities that floods the soul in these grim moments the uproar and violence of the world dwindles to a paltry stir and chatter, which, at most, feebly and rapidly reflect the moods that so awfully possess it" but "words, words"? The third volume is, in point of style, very inferior to the two others; and the tragedy with which it closes is brought on in a preposterously precipitate fashion. Mr. Hawthorne can write such good English that it is to be hoped he will not again, even though pressed for time, talk of "any and all such things as minister to the doer's gratification by gratifying the other party."

Juliet is, it seems, the work of a "new writer." This writer has a good deal to learn. She should eschew the fads of the day, steer clear of third-rate poetry, and especially of translations of third-rate Welsh poetry. She should also avoid italics and French quotations of the *cela va sans dire* and *convenances* type. But there is some promise in *Juliet*. The life in "the Dales" which is described in it has the appearance of truth. Above all, the author does not crowd her canvas. Five figures—Juliet Laybourne and Molly Murdock, and their heroes of the favourite "waiting game" type, Brunskill and Doctor Thoms, and above all Noll Ormrod, a universal lover, who is too weak to either "sinner it or saint it" very much—divide the reader's attention between them. Each is carefully drawn; and Doctor Thoms, in spite of his very harmless "Mephistophelean chuckle" and his habit of analysing the characters of other people to their faces, makes a "good genius" decidedly above the average. Juliet Laybourne's spirited rejection of Ormrod when she discovers that fickle artist in the arms of another girl—who, by-the-way, is a trifle too demonstrative in her affection—is very well told. The author of *Juliet* may be encouraged to write more, but not to write too rapidly.

Mrs. Eiloart has been wise enough not to go beyond her depth in *Was it Worth the Cost?* and so she gives us a quiet story of middle or sub-middle class life, chiefly in a cathedral town. Sir Brooke Cornill, indeed, who figures as the bad baronet of the story, is conventional enough. But Mount, the honest draper and ex-Quaker, and Keightley, the energetic but not thoroughly scrupulous ironmonger, and their respective households, are obviously drawn from present-day life. There is nothing extraordinary about them or their chatter about circulating libraries, South Kensington, Miss Austen, and George Eliot; but so much the better. Arthur Keightley is a manly and unpretentious fellow; and, although nine out of ten male readers of *Was it Worth the Cost?* will regret that his choice should have fallen on weak little Nellie Mount rather than on earnest and chivalrous Georgie Wade, yet the development of the plot, which brings them at last together, presents no violence. There is some quiet humour too, and of a thoroughly good-natured kind, in the portrait of Mrs. Pounsford, Nellie's match-making and rather "uppish" aunt. Mrs. Eiloart's story may be rather of the "suburban villa" than of the "boudoir" type. But it is readable and healthy; it does not contain a single "mad feverish kiss" or a single "noble Greek god."

Whoever reads *A Search for a Soul* in search of a plot, or of anything else usually looked for in a novel, will find himself on a wild-geese chase. He will learn, however, that the "modern sybarite" indulges in "tokay and fatted geese filled in with chest-nuts;" that "a noble master surgeon" has "yellow hair and deep dark eyes and Grecian lineaments;" and that, while Joan Anstruther believes that "Life is a great gift," Sibylla, her sister, holds "Death is better." *Sapphire Lights*—for the book has

two titles equally unintelligible—is either mid-summer madness or the deliberate *reductio ad absurdum* of the medley of crude metaphysics, cruder ethics, and "Guy Livingstone" animalism that passes for "society" fiction.

The volume containing four Scotch, but not too Scotch, stories which the author of *Blind-pits* has just given us comes as a welcome relief after the sad nonsense of the preceding. From impossibilities we come to flesh-and-blood. None of the characters are exaggerations or oddities. "Jack and Mrs. Brown," which gives the title to the volume, is the most ambitious of all the stories, and the only one that can be said to have a plot. The Enoch Arden incident, which very nearly makes a tragedy of it, is well told, although the death of Mary Halliday's second husband is too much of a *coup de théâtre*. But we like Mary and Jack less in their fine clothes than when they are attracted to each other from the fact of their being both outcasts. "Hebe," the second story, is very nearly perfect. "Jock" Elliot (the sensible man, who yet falls in love with his mother's servant), his parents, and the flirting beauty "Hebe" herself show a keen sense of the humorous. The comic love affair of Lizzie Elliot and her artist is a capital foil to that of "Jock" and "Hebe." The Border flavour, too, of "Lady Arthur Eildon's Dying Letter" is strong and genuine. Altogether, this volume is so good in every respect that the author's next work will be looked forward to with interest, and even with confidence. May he (or she) not venture on a longer flight? WILLIAM WALLACE.

CURRENT THEOLOGY.

Forschungen zur Geschichte des neutestamentlichen Kanons und der altkirchlichen Literatur. Von Theodor Zahn. II. Theil—"Der Evangeliencommentar des Theophilus von Antiochien." (Erlangen.) In this work Prof. Zahn, following up his treatise on Tatian, endeavours, by a searching investigation into the external evidence, as well as by an examination of the text itself—first printed from an unknown source in 1576, and afterwards, with arbitrary emendations, by Otto—to reverse the received critical judgment on the Commentary on the Gospels of Theophilus of Antioch; and his arguments, it must be said, are of a cogency which it is by no means easy to resist. The words of Jerome—*quattuor evangelistarum in unum opus dicta compingens*—do not, he contends, as is generally assumed, describe a Harmony, but, on the contrary, apply exactly to the existing Commentary. The Commentary, he shows, has been made use of by Ambrose, Arnobius junior, Gregory the Great, and other ecclesiastical writers, as well as by Jerome himself, and cannot (as has hitherto been generally assumed) be a compilation from them. Moreover, its author is a bishop; he is acquainted with Hebrew, and he quotes the Apocalypse, which Eusebius tells us Theophilus of Antioch did in his book against the heresy of Hermogenes. The evidences of age also are in favour of the genuineness of the work, pointing as they do to a time when persecution was carried on under imperial sanction. It is true the author makes mention of "monks," and this circumstance was taken by Fabricius as alone sufficient to establish the lateness of the work; but, as Prof. Zahn remarks, *μοναχός* is a classical word, and may have very well been used of anyone living alone, quite apart from

its later ecclesiastical associations. A more serious difficulty is presented by the occurrence of the phrase "originale peccatum," which certainly savours of a later age than the third century, to which the translation is referred; but here Prof. Zahn is still at no loss. "Originalis" is simply the translation of ἀρχαῖος, and for a parallel we are referred to Antol. ii. 28, where we have the very word ἀρχήθεν used in connexion with the sin of Eve. Finally, he shows that the Bible text followed by the translator is independent of the Vulgate, and agrees with that current before Jerome—a phenomenon obviously inconsistent with the theory of the Commentary itself being a late compilation. On the whole, Prof. Zahn has certainly shown good grounds for demanding a reconsideration of the received view, and (until his arguments can be met) what must be considered justification for his concluding statement that "the same Bishop of Antioch who in one of the last years of his life and his episcopate, somewhere between 180 and 185, wrote the Books to Autolychus is the author of this oldest existing Commentary on 'the Gospel.'"

The Three Witnesses. The Disputed Text in St. John: Considerations New and Old. By the Rev. H. T. Armfield. (Bagster.) No fault can be found with the tone or temper in which Mr. Armfield pursues his hopeless task of defending the celebrated interpolation in John's First Epistle; but the more, on that account, must it be regretted that he should have laid himself open to the charge of unfairness by speaking of the fact that the verse "is not to be found in any one single MS. of undoubtedly high antiquity," and of its "general absence from the older Greek MSS."—expressions which would be perfectly compatible with its presence in all MSS. later than, say, the sixth or seventh century. Mr. Armfield seems to be honestly under the impression that it is an established fact—at least, he asserts most positively—"that the verse is found in the most ancient Latin version of the Scriptures which was current in the African Church," instead of this being an inference from the very questionable references of Tertullian and Cyprian. The Second Appendix, which discusses at length the question, "Does St. Cyprian quote the disputed verse?" is the weightiest part of the book; and, if it fails materially to alter the aspect of the case, it is at least an interesting summary of the controversy. The considerations advanced by Mr. Armfield to account for the general silence of Greek writers are, undoubtedly, worthy of attention; but we cannot admit that he proves, against Newton and Porson, that the verse is quoted in the Synopsis and by pseudo-Athanasius. It is a mistake to say that Erasmus, in inserting the text in his third edition, was "influenced by the replies which he received from the Complutensian editors." It is well known that Erasmus inserted it on the sole authority of the *Codex Britannicus*, as he called the MS. found in Britain, and in accordance with the promise he had made to Lee.

The Gospel according to St. Mark. By the Rev. G. F. Maclear. "Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools and Colleges." (Cambridge: University Press.) On the assumptions that our Second Gospel came from the hands of St. Mark exactly as it now stands, and that it is desirable that the young student should know nothing of the doubts affecting its authenticity, this edition has everything to recommend it. It was not, of course, to be expected that such a subject could be adequately treated in a work of this compass; but something at least might have been done towards elucidating the relations of St. Mark to the other synoptics. The Notes, which are admirably put together, seem to contain all that is necessary for the guidance of the

student, as well as a judicious selection of passages from various sources illustrating scenery and manners.

Fasti Apostolici: a Chronology of the Years between the Ascension of our Lord and the Martyrdom of SS. Peter and Paul. By the Rev. W. H. Anderson. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) A chronology which places facts and fictions on the same level, however carefully arranged, can be recommended only to those who are able to exercise the critical discernment which the author eschews. To such this work may be serviceable as narrating in chronological order the leading events of early church history, with useful explanatory notes and the embellishments of ecclesiastical fable.

Annals of the Catholic Hierarchy in England and Scotland, A.D. 1585-1876. With Dissertation on Anglican Orders. By W. Maziere Brady. (Mozley Stark.) This volume, reissued with a new title-page, was printed at Rome in 1877, and serves as the complement of the author's previous work, *The Episcopal Succession in England, Scotland, and Ireland, A.D. 1400 to 1875*, which appeared in 1876. It contains, besides an unimportant polemical Introduction, an account of the archpriests, prefects of missions, vicars apostolic, and bishops who have been at the head of the Anglo-Roman Communion from the middle of Elizabeth's reign to the present day, the details being chiefly collected from the archives of the Propaganda and of the English College in Rome. It is a convenient contribution to a minor department of ecclesiastical history; but it possesses no great intrinsic interest, owing, in a large measure, to the lack of eminence in the persons chronicled, scarcely any of whom, between the times of Card. Allen and Card. Wiseman, were men of mark, Challoner and Milner being, in truth, the only unquestionable breaks in a series of mediocrities. However, all who possess Dr. Brady's earlier work will do well in procuring this one, which includes corrections of former statements as well as the fresh information with which it is mainly occupied.

The Jerusalem Bishopric: Documents with Translations. Published by Command of Frederick William IV. of Prussia. Arranged and Supplemented by Prof. William H. Hechler. (Trübner.) The Jerusalem bishopric—an abortive scheme by which the late King Frederick William IV. hoped to establish a point of contact between the Evangelical communion of Prussia and the Church of England, whereby he might introduce episcopal government and other ancient historical usages into the former from the latter (this being, in fact, a revival of the much earlier negotiations of Frederick I. through Dr. Jablonski, which seem to have failed partly from political complications in Hanover, but still more from the cold water thrown on the scheme by Archbishop Tenison)—has never assumed any importance nor achieved any success. Its main interest, in fact, lies in its having been one of the moving causes which led to the secession of Card. Newman from the Church of England—even thought by him to have been the chief among them. A series of unwise appointments to the post have co-operated with the original and inherent defects of the plan to prevent it from attaining even a part of the various objects for which it was set up; and both England and Prussia seem more than willing to let it die. Such is not, however, Prof. Hechler's estimate. He does not admit that it has been a failure in the past, and he augurs much success for it in the future; but the value of his book lies rather in the documents he has collected than in the expression of his opinion on the merits. He gives us all the State papers, both Prussian and English, concerned with the foundation, the Augsburg Confession in Latin and English, and various

statistics of Jewish population in different parts of the world at different dates. There is one omission which argues rather against his impartiality. The alleged breach by Bishop Gobat of the conditions imposed on all tenants of the new see drew forth a strong protest from a large section of the High Church clergy in England, which was met by a disavowal of its official character (though without any refutation of its charges) from the four English and Irish archbishops, who were all of other schools of opinion. We are given the archiepiscopal allocution, but not the much weightier document which occasioned it.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MESSRS. REEVES AND TURNER announce for issue early in the ensuing season Mr. Buxton Forman's "variorum library edition" of the whole writings of Keats in four volumes, the contents of which may be briefly summarised thus:—Vol. i.: Poems published in 1817; "Endymion," collated throughout with the first draft, the final MS., and a corrected copy of the first edition; Criticisms by Leigh Hunt, the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh*, &c. Vol. ii.: "Lamia," "Isabella," "The Eve of St. Agnes," and other Poems (1820); Posthumous Poems; "Otho the Great;" Criticisms by Leigh Hunt; "Isabella," from Boccaccio, by John Payne; the *Pot of Basil* Song; &c. Vol. iii.: Criticism of Edmund Kean; Notes on Shakspeare and Milton; Miscellaneous Letters; Charles Armitage Brown's Letters from Scotland; the "Cockney School" Attack on Keats; J. H. Reynolds's and Shelley's Defence; &c. Vol. iv.: Miscellaneous Letters; Letters to Fanny Brawne; Severn's Account of Keats's Death; "Adonais;" Shelley and Byron on Keats; Personal Recollections of Keats by Leigh Hunt, Charles Cowden Clarke, Haydon, Charles Armitage Brown, Joseph Severn, and George Keats; General Index, &c. Among the many causes which have delayed the appearance of this long-expected work we may mention that the stock of paper specially manufactured for it was burnt during the progress of the printing, so that a fresh supply had to be manufactured.

THE next volume in the "English Men of Letters" series will be *Addison*, by Mr. W. J. Courthope.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish this autumn a volume of Miscellaneous Essays by Mr. Henry James, and also a collected edition of his novels and tales in fourteen shilling volumes.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW will publish Mr. Carl Bock's account of his last journey of exploration through Upper Siam and Lao, under the title of *Temples and Elephants*. Like *The Head-hunters of Borneo*, it will be illustrated with coloured plates and numerous wood-cuts.

THE same publishers will also issue a work in two volumes, by Dr. Robert McCormick, describing, after the manner of an autobiography, the voyages of discovery in which he took part in the Arctic and Antarctic Seas.

MR. RANDOLPH CALDECOTT's Christmas books this year will be *The Fox jumps over the Parson's Gate* and *The Frog who would a-wooing go*.

AN edition of Coleridge's *Lectures on Shakspeare* will shortly be published by Messrs. George Bell and Sons, to which will be added the lectures delivered in 1811-13 as taken down by the late J. Payne Collier. These will be supplemented by brief reports of five lectures contributed to newspapers of the day by Mr. Crabbe Robinson. The volume will also include reports of some of the lectures delivered by Coleridge at Bristol in 1814, which have only been recovered by the painstaking research of Mr. George, and have not otherwise seen the

light. The whole will supply a full answer to the charge of forgery brought against Mr. Collier, which, though it was answered before, is now again revived.

Cobwebs of Criticism is the title of a new volume by Mr. T. Hall Caine on the contemporary criticism of Byron, Wordsworth, Keats, Shelley, Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, &c. The work will, we believe, contain fresh information concerning the early reception of these authors.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD's new poem, *Indian Idyls*, will be published on October 15.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER AND CO. announce *Shakespeare's Predecessors in the English Drama*, by Mr. J. A. Symonds; *Memoirs of Life and Work*, by Dr. Charles J. B. Williams; and *The Scourge of Christendom: Annals of British Relations with Algiers prior to the French Conquest*, by Col. Playfair.

THE new volumes in the "Eminent Women" series will be *Maria Edgeworth*, by Miss Zimmern; *Elizabeth Fry*, by Mrs. Pitman; *Mme. Roland*, by Miss Blind; *Harriet Martineau*, by Mrs. Fenwick Miller; and *The Countess of Albany*, by Vernon Lee.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND CO. will publish a *Life of Sir Henry Durand*, an Indian officer who first saw service at the storming of Ghazni (1839), and who was accidentally killed when Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. It is written by his son, Mr. Henry Mortimer Durand, of the Bengal Civil Service, now under-secretary in the Indian Foreign Office. He has added a collection of essays and official papers.

THE same publishers also announce *Rambles in Alpine Lands*, by Col. Malleon, with etchings by Mr. G. S. Hancock; *In Time of War: Some Account of the Administration of Indian Districts during the Revolt of 1857*, by Mr. H. G. Keene; *Reminiscences of an Indian Official*, by Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, who lost a leg at the Battle of Maharajpur, and was Town Major of Fort William during the Mutiny; *The Orders of Chivalry*, compiled from original authorities by Major J. H. Lawrence Archer; *Gilda Aurifabrorum: a History of London Goldsmiths and Plateworkers*, by Mr. William Chaffers; *At Home and in Paris*, by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold; and three novels—*Agnes Moran*, by Mr. Thomas A. Pinkerton; *Man Proposes*, by the author of *Benedicta*; and *Tay*, by the Rev. W. O. Peile.

THE new issues in Trübner's "English and Foreign Philosophical Library" will be the first volume (of three) of Schopenhauer's *The World as Will and Idea*, translated by Mr. B. B. Haldane and Mr. John Kemp; von Hartmann's *Philosophy of the Unconscious*, also in three volumes, translated by Mr. William C. Coupland; and the two concluding volumes of *The Guide of the Perplexed of Maimonides*, translated and annotated by Dr. M. Friedlander, of which the first volume was published by the Hebrew Literature Society.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER also announce a volume of poems by Mr. George M. Bizynos, called ΑΠΟΔΕΞ ΑΥΓΑΙ, with a frontispiece etched by Prof. Legros; the first number of a serial issue of *The Legends of the Punjab*, by Capt. R. C. Temple; *Creds of the Day*; or, *Collated Opinions of Reputable Thinkers*; and a second edition of *Comte's Catechism of Positive Religion*, translated and corrected from the French edition of 1874 by Dr. Congreve.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN announces:—*Arminius Vambery: his Life and Adventures*, written by himself, which includes the story of his boyhood's struggles, a narrative of his Eastern travels, his interviews with statesmen and diplomats, and the part he has taken in Eastern questions; a two-volume novel, entitled *Gladys Fane: a Story of Two Lives*, by

Mr. T. Wemyss Reid, in which the characters and scenes are drawn from actual life, political and social; a new work (by the Queen of Roumania, better known by her pen-name of "Carmen Sylva," entitled *Pilgrim Sorrow*—it is a cycle of prose poems of a symbolical character, which has already appeared in Germany: the English translation has been entrusted to Miss Helen Zimmern, and the volume will have for frontispiece a portrait of the authoress etched by M. Lalauze; Prof. Gibb has translated and edited a new selection from the *Table Talk of Dr. Martin Luther*; Mr. Robert Young, whose popular work on *Modern Missions* has now reached a third edition, has a second series, under the title of *Light in Lands of Darkness*, with an Introduction by Lord Shaftesbury; we are also promised a foolscap quarto edition of *Robinson Crusoe*, illustrated with twenty drawings by Kauffman, reproduced in colours by Messrs. Unwin Bros.

AMONG the new editions of this house are:—Prof. Gibb's prose translations of the epics of *Gudrun*, *Beowulf*, and *Roland*; Mr. Edward Garrett's *House by the Works*; Vernon Lee's *Prince of the Hundred Soups*; Miss Alcock's *Roman Students*; *Heroic Adventure*; Mr. James Weston's *Dick's Holidays*; Mr. E. Step's *Easy Lessons in Botany*; Miss Lushington's *Margaret the Moonbeam*; &c., &c.

UNDER the general title of "Lives Worth Living," Mr. Unwin will issue a series of biographical works. The first four volumes will consist of new editions of the following:—*Leaders of Men*, by H. A. Page; *Wise Words and Loving Deeds*, by Mr. E. Conder Gray; and *Master Missionaries and Labour and Victory*, both by Dr. Japp.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge announce:—Among "Diocesan Histories," *Lichfield*, by the Rev. W. Beresford; among "Fathers for English Readers," *St. Hilary and St. Martin*, by Chancellor Cazenove; *Heroes of Literature: English Poets*, by Mr. John Dennis; *Pictorial Architecture of the British Isles*, by the Rev. H. H. Bishop; *Optics without Mathematics*, by the Rev. T. W. Webb; *A Chapter of Science*, by Prof. Stuart of Cambridge; *Hops and Hop-Pickers*, by the Rev. J. Y. Stratton; *Jackanapes*, by Mrs. Ewing, with illustrations by Mr. R. Caldecott; *Red and Blue*, by Mrs. Ewing, with illustrations by Mr. André; *A Review of Hume and Huxley on Miracles*, by Sir Edmund Beckett; and *Laila: Finnmarken Sketches*, by Prof. Frijs, translated by Lord Ducie.

UNDER the general title of "The Dawn of European Literature," the same Society have a set of books in preparation the aim of which will be to present the chief races of Europe as they emerge out of prehistoric darkness into the light furnished by their earliest records. The literature dealt with will cover a period stretching from its beginning until the Middle Ages. The first volume of the series, to be published in October, is *Slavonic Literature*, by Mr. W. R. Morfill.

MESSRS. SONNENSCHN'S announcements include the following connected with folk-lore:—*Gipsy Folk Tales*, by Mr. W. E. A. Axon; *North Country Fairy Tales*, by Dr. A. Fryer, which is stated to be the first English collection; *Flowers and Folk-Lore*, by the Rev. Hilderio Friend; a new edition of Crofton Croker's *Fairy Legends of Ireland*, with an Introduction by Mr. David Fitzgerald; *Folk Tales of Austria and Bohemia*, by the Rev. E. Johnson; *Kiswaheli Folk Tales*, by Commander Ogle; and some of Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales set to music by A. Armstrong.

THE same publishers also announce *The Cruise of the "Alert,"* by Dr. R. N. Coppinger; *a Life of Oliver Cromwell*, by Mr. J. S. Stallybrass; *Australia: the Country and its Inhabit-*

ants, by Dr. K. Jung; *Lights and Shades of South African Life*, by Mr. J. S. Little; *a History of Art*, by Mr. F. C. Turner; *The Best Books: a Classified Bibliography of Current English Books*, with Publishers' Names and Prices, by Mr. J. Jacobs; and a long list of educational and juvenile works. In this last class we notice a large number of a biographical character.

MESSRS. HODDER AND STOUGHTON'S announcements include the following:—*Japan: Travels and Researches undertaken at the Cost of the Prussian Government*, by Prof. J. J. Rein; *Rome, Pagan and Papal*, by the late Mourant Brook; *George Washington: his Boyhood and Manhood*, by Mr. W. M. Thayer; *Contrary Winds, and other Sermons*, by the Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor; *Anecdotes of Luther and the Reformation*; Canon Meyrick's *Is Dogma a Necessity?* and Dr. Whitelaw's *Is Christ Divine?* being two new volumes of the "Theological Library"; *What's in a Name?* by Sarah Doudney; *From Powder Monkey to Admiral*, by the late W. H. G. Kingston; *Grey Hawk: Life and Adventures among the Red Indians*, by Dr. Macaulay; *The Angel in the Marble, and other Papers*, by the Rev. Dr. F. Pentecost; *The Message to the Seven Churches*, by Canon Tait; *Studies in the Book of Jonah*, by Prof. Redford; *Wayside Springs from the Fountain of Life*, by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler; *God's Timepiece for Man's Eternity*, by the Rev. Dr. G. B. Cheever; *Shore and Sea: Stories of the Great Vikings and Sea Captains*, by Mr. W. H. Davenport Adams; *Noble, but Not the Noblest*, by Marie Hall; *In a Corner of the Vineyard*, by Mr. Isaac Pleydell; *Wild Adventures Round the Pole*, by Dr. Gordon Stables; *How it all came Round*, by Mr. L. T. Meade; *A Light unto my Path*, by Miss E. Jane Whately; *The Sunrise on the Soul*; or, *the Path for the Perplexed*, by the Rev. J. Ogmores Davies; *Outline Sermons to Children*; two new volumes of "Men Worth Remembering"—viz., *Richard Baxter*, by the Dean of Salisbury, and *Samuel Rutherford*, by Dr. Andrew Thomson; *Christian Womanhood*, by Mary P. Hack; and a volume of Sermons by the late Canon Harford-Battersby, of Keswick.

Memories of Seventy Years, by "One of a Literary Family," is the title of a work to be issued by Messrs. Griffith and Farran. The writer is a grand-niece of Mrs. Barbauld, and grand-daughter of Gilbert Wakefield, of whom a short memoir is appended by Mrs. Herbert Martin.

THE same firm will also publish *A Bird's-Eye View of English Literature from the Seventh Century to the Present Time*, by Henry Grey, being a synopsis of the names of the most celebrated English writers in verse and prose, with the date of their death, and the titles of their principal works. They are also preparing illustrated editions of Poe's *Raven* and Keble's *Evening Hymn*; a large and exhaustive treatise on *Folk-Lore of Shakespeare*, by the Rev. J. F. Thiselton Dyer; a new translation, by N. M. P., of the *Maxims and Moral Reflections* of de La Rochefoucauld; and a treatise on *The New Law of Bankruptcy*, with Introduction and explanatory notes, by Mr. Archibald Bence Jones.

AMONG books specially for children, for which this house has been for so many years known, they will publish:—*Paddy Finn*, by the late W. H. G. Kingston, which originally appeared in the *Union Jack*; *Middy and Ensign*; or, *the Jungle Station: a Tale of the Malay Peninsula*, by Mr. G. Manville Fenn; *From Cadet to Captain: a Tale of Military Life*, by Mr. J. Percy Groves; *Friends though Divided: a Story of the Cavaliers and Roundheads*, by Mr. George A. Henty; a re-issue of *The Favourite Picture-Book and Nursery Companion*, compiled by "Uncle

Charlie;" *From May to Christmas at Thorne Hill*, by Mrs. D. P. Sandford; and *In Time of War*, by Mr. James F. Cobb, a tale of France in 1870. Several new volumes will be added to "The Boys' Own Favourite Library," as well as to "The Girls' Own Favourite Library." And, lastly, they will issue a series of facsimile reproductions of the original editions, with Mulready's illustrations, of *The Butterfly's Ball*, *The Peacock "At Home," The Lion's Masquerade*, and *The Elephant's Ball*, being the first four books in the famous "Harris's Cabinet," published at the beginning of the present century. The books are done up in characteristic paper covers, and printed on hand-made paper, with an Introduction by Mr. Charles Welsh.

BESIDES the Luther books which we announced last week, the Religious Tract Society will issue immediately two illustrated gift-books—*Scottish Pictures*, by Dr. Green, being the new volume of the "Pen and Pencil Pictures," and *Spanish Reformers, their Memoirs and Dwelling-Places*, by Dr. Stoughton; also, *The Authority of Scripture: a Restatement of the Argument*, by Prof. Redford; *Assyrian Life and History*, by M. E. Harkness, with an Introduction by Mr. R. S. Poole, forming the second volume of the series of "By-paths of Bible Knowledge;" *A Popular Introduction to Joshua, Judges, and Ruth*, by the Rev. R. Wheler Bush; a new edition of *Adam's Private Thoughts on Religion*, forming the second volume of the series of "Companions for a Quiet Hour;" and *The Children of India*, an illustrated missionary book for children.

TAKING advantage of the interest in Poland aroused by the celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the relief of Vienna by Sobieski, Messrs. Kerby and Endean will shortly publish an English translation of Prof. Kalixt Wolski's *Poland: her Glory, her Sufferings, her Overthrow*.

A "CENTENNIAL BIOGRAPHY" of Sir Moses Montefiore, by Mr. Lucien Wolf, with a portrait, will be published in October at the *Jewish World* office.

MESSRS. A. R. MOWBRAY AND CO., of Oxford, will publish shortly *The Last Abbot of Glastonbury: a Tale of the Days of Henry the Eighth*, by the Rev. A. D. Drake; and *The Priest's Book of Private Devotion*, by the same author.

MR. AXON contributes to the October number of the *Bibliographer* a full account of the once famous bookseller, author, and citizen, Sir Richard Phillips.

MR. REGINALD STUART POOLE will deliver the inaugural address at the coming session of the King's College Lectures for Ladies at the Kensington Vestry Hall, on Wednesday, October 10, at 3 p.m. His subject is "The Educational Use of Museums."

THE Rev. J. de Soyres will deliver a course of thirty lectures on "The French Revolution" at Queen's College for Ladies, 43 and 45 Harley Street, beginning on Friday, October 5, at 3 p.m.

THE sixty-first session of the Birkbeck Institution will be opened on Wednesday next, October 3, with an address by Prof. Tomlinson, when the Baroness Burdett-Coutts will preside.

Two Frenchmen of popular reputation are to visit America this autumn. M. Bastien Lepage will go to paint some portraits at Boston; and M. Coquelin *aîné* will take with him a company on a tour limited to six weeks.

M. JULES OPPERT, the Assyriologist, will attend the meeting of the International Literary Association at Amsterdam as a delegate of the French Government.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that Turgenev has left behind memoirs, partly written at the

dictation of his mother and partly of his own life.

WITH reference to the name "Tel es-Sagur" on the War Office map of Egypt, discussed by the Rev. H. G. Tomkins in the ACADEMY of last week, Mr. C. H. Monro suggests that it may be meant for "Tel es-Saghir"—i.e., the small hill—corresponding to Tel el-Kebir, the large hill.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that Typaldos, when writing the "Child and Death," of which an English translation appeared in the ACADEMY of last week, found his inspiration in Goethe's "Erliking."

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH AND CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH AND CO.'s list of announcements for the ensuing season includes the first two volumes of the *Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton*, by his son, the Earl of Lytton. They will give the story of his life up to the time of his entrance into Parliament, with an autobiographical sketch, an account of his early literary life, and some literary remains hitherto unpublished; there will also be a number of portraits engraved on steel and wood-cut illustrations.

We are also promised Mr. Everard F. im Thurn's experiences *Among the Indians of British Guiana*: being Sketches chiefly Anthropological from the Interior; an account of Arctic exploration and adventure from the journals of the late Lieut. George W. De Long, whose *Voyage in the "Jeannette"* terminated so disastrously; a translation by Messrs. F. W. Cornish and G. W. Prothero of Ranke's *Universal History: Ancient and Modern Britons: a Retrospect*, written with a view to reconcile British history with the attributes and the traditions of the British people; *A History of Sculpture*, by Mrs. Mitchell, with numerous illustrations on wood and by photography; *The History and Principles of the Civil Law of Rome: an Aid to the Study of Scientific and Comparative Jurisprudence*, by Prof. Sheldon Amos; *Lincolnshire and the Danes*, by the Rev. G. S. Streatfeild, in which the author endeavours to throw some light upon the Danish occupation of Lincolnshire in the ninth century; *The Historical Basis of Socialism in England*, by Mr. H. M. Hyndman, giving a survey of the condition of the English people from the fifteenth century to the present time; *Education and Educators*, by Mr. David Kay; the second volume of the translation of *Rosmini's Origin of Ideas*; and a translation by Admiral Maxse of Camille Pelletan's narrative of *The Suppression of the Commune (1871)*.

Mr. E. H. Percival contributes a *Life of Sir David Wedderburn*, with a portrait and facsimiles of pencil sketches; the author of *Charles Lowder a Life of the Late Rev. James Skinner* as a companion volume to her previous book; Mrs. R. F. Wilson gives an account of *The Christian Brothers: their Origin and Work*, with a Sketch of the Life of their Founder, the Venerable Jean-Baptiste de La Salle; Mr. Arthur Lillie has completed a *Popular Life of Buddha*, attempting an answer to the Hibbert Lectures of 1881, with most of the illustrations which appeared in his larger book; and Mrs. Kingsley has condensed into one volume the narrative of *Charles Kingsley's Life*, which has long since taken its place among standard biographies. Prof. Villari completes his *Life and Times of Niccolò Machiavelli* by the publication of the third and fourth volumes, translated, as were the previous volumes, by his wife; while Mr. N. H. Thomson gives a translation of the illustrious Florentine's *Discourse on the First Decade of Titus Livius*.

Among literary and critical discussions, we are to have from the same publishers a volume of *Seventeenth-Century Studies*, as a contribution to the history of English poetry, by Mr. E. W. Gosse; a critical study of Francis Beaumont, by Mr. G. S. Macaulay, who has endeavoured to separate the share of Beaumont from that of Fletcher in the dramas which bear their names, and to estimate the character of the former as a dramatist; two volumes of essays by the late Dr. Ward, collected from various Reviews, and edited by his son, Mr. Wilfrid Ward; and a volume on *The Animal Lore of Shakespeare's Time*, illustrated by reference to allusions found in his various plays, and by extracts from contemporary literature, by Miss E. Phipson; *Parliamentary Reform*, an essay by the late Walter Bagehot; and *Essays on Diet*, by Francis William Newman.

Mr. Lewis Morris will have ready in a fortnight a new volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled *Day and Night*, which will be a pendant to his *Songs of Two Worlds*; Mr. Austin Dobson's *Old World Idylls, and other Poems*, will be a dainty little volume, based on his *Vignettes in Rhyme and Proverbs in Prose*, which are both out of print; Mr. T. C. Baring continues his classical translations with a volume from Lucretius, entitled *The System of Epicurus*. We are also to have a new edition of Keats, edited by Mr. W. T. Arnold; new illustrated editions of Mr. Tennyson's *The Princess* and Owen Meredith's *Lucile*; and a new anthology, in five volumes, entitled *English Verse*, edited by W. J. Linton and R. H. Stoddard.

The "Parchment Library" will be increased by the immediate publication of *English Lyrics*, printed in the well-known form, and from an entirely new found of type. This is to be followed by *The Vicar of Wakefield*, with Introduction and illustrative notes by Mr. Austin Dobson; *The Book of Psalms*, literally translated by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne; and (curious juxtaposition) a selection from *English Comic Dramatists*, with critical notes and *précis* by Mr. Oswald Crawford. The edition of Shakspeare belonging to this series will now be completed by the issue of the twelfth volume, containing "Pericles" and the Poems.

Fiction is represented by a new novel, entitled *Donal Grant*, by Dr. George MacDonald, and the two concluding volumes of Nathaniel Hawthorne's works; *Military Science by A System of Field Training*, by Major O. K. Brooke; the first part of the *Elements of Military Administration*, devoted to permanent system of administration, by Major J. W. Buxton; and *Military Law, its Procedure and Practice*, by Major Sisson C. Pratt—the last two volumes being additions to Col. Brackenbury's "Military Handbooks." In Theology, we hear that the long-promised *Catholic Dictionary*, edited by Messrs. T. Arnold and W. E. Addis, will be published in November; and there are also announced *Thirty Thousand Thoughts: an Exhaustive Homiletic Encyclopaedia*, edited by Canon H. D. M. Spence, the Rev. Joseph Exell, &c., to be completed in six large volumes, of which the first is just ready; a volume of sermons on *The Lord's Day*; or, the Christian Sunday, its Unity, History, and Perpetual Obligations, by the Rev. Morris Fuller; a second series of *Prayers*, with a Second Discourse on Prayer, by the late George Dawson; *The Larger Hope: a Sequel to Salvador Mundi*, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Cox; *Apocalyptic Glimpses*, by the Rev. C. B. Waller; *The Duality of all Divine Truth in our Lord Jesus Christ*, by the Rev. George Morris; and two controversial volumes, the one entitled *Genesis in Advance of Present Science*, by A. Septuagenarian Beneficed Presbyter, and the other, an enquiry concerning the origin and meaning of Christianity, under the title of "What Think ye of the Christ?" by Samuel Olifford; while a number of new contributions to the "Pulpit

Commentary" are in preparation, of which the earliest will be the volumes on *I. Chronicles*, by Prof. P. C. Barker; *Acts*, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells; and *I. and II. Corinthians*, by Archdeacon Farrar.

The two new volumes in the "International Scientific Series" will be a translation of Georg Hermann von Meyer's work on *The Organs of Speech and their Application in the Formation of Articulate Sounds*, and Mr. Alfred Sidgwick's work on *Fallacies: a View of Logic from the Practical Side*, which may be described as a brief account of the methods of proof and disproof, with especial reference to their liability to error; it deals also to some extent with the dangers of misinterpretation and the difficulties involved in placing the burden of proof correctly.

In addition to the new works already mentioned, Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co. promise cheaper editions of Lady Bloomfield's *Reminiscences of Court and Diplomatic Life*; Prof. Sayce's *Science of Language*; *The Large and Small Game of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces of India*, by Capt. J. H. Baldwin; *The Inner Life of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land*, by Mrs. Richard Burton; *The Human Race, and other Sermons*, by the late F. N. Robertson; *The Spirit of the Christian Life*, by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke; *The Divine Patriot, and other Sermons*, by Archdeacon Blunt; *The Creed of Science, Religious, Moral, and Social*, by William Graham; *Twelve Years of a Soldier's Life in India*, under the new title of *Hodson of Hodson's Horse*, with additional matter by his brother, the Rev. G. H. Hodson; and *Ups and Downs of Spanish Travel*, by Mr. H. Belsches Graham Bellingham. They are also issuing in a cheap form three of the most popular of Sir Henry Taylor's books—*Philip van Artevelde*, *The Virgin Widow*, and *The Statesman*.

GERMAN JOTTINGS.

KARL KONEGEN, of Vienna, announces for publication a work bearing the title *Englische Komödianten in Oesterreich zur Zeit Shakespeares*. The author of this monograph is Dr. Johannes Meissner, of the Vienna *Deutsche Zeitung*. He has collected a mass of materials which throw a fresh light on the history of the Austrian Theatre, and his book promises to be of no less interest to Englishmen than to Austrians.

SPIELHAGEN's next novel will be entitled *Uhlenhans*, and will appear very shortly.

HERR ERNST VON WOLZOGEN will contribute the sixth volume to Auerbach's "Literary Portrait Gallery." It will deal with George Eliot, and will be the first critical estimate of her published in book-form in German.

DICKENS's *Christmas Carol* and Macaulay's *Warren Hastings* are the first two issues in Dr. Immanuel Schmidt's cheap series of "English Classics with German Comments." Of each book two editions are published, the smaller one for schools, the larger (with fuller notes) for higher students.

HERR OTTO WEDDINGEN, of Hamm, in Westphalia, is engaged upon a history of popular poetry in Germany from the Reformation to the present time.

A TRANSLATION into German verse of the *Lusiads* of Camoens will shortly be published by Schöningh, of Paderborn.

THE fifty-sixth annual meeting of the "Deutsche Naturforscher und Aerzte" opened on September 17 at Freiburg-i-Br. with a paper on "Symbiosis in Animals," by Dr. Hertwig, of Jena. Among other papers in the programme was one by Dr. Schweinfurth on a visit to Socotra.

THE police of Berlin have confiscated German translations of M. Zola's *Nana* and *Pot-Bouille*; but the sale of the French originals has not been interfered with.

THE *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that the house "an der schönen Aussicht" in which Schopenhauer lived and worked has been "restored." Although it is not reckoned among the sights of Frankfurt in the guide-books, it has been sought out and visited by a number of tourists during this summer. The present tenant is obliging enough to show the room in which the philosopher worked, and many a memorial of him still remains about the place.

FRANZ LISZT spent some time in Venice at the end of 1882 in the family of Richard Wagner. The latter presented his guest with a picture of St. Francis of Assisi receiving the stigmata. At the bottom of the engraving Wagner wrote the following lines:—

"Nicht lässt sich Gott von Angesichte gleichen,
Nicht an Gewalt noch Weltenpracht und Glanz.
Sieh dort des Wundenmales göttlich Zeichen,
Durch das dem Herrn sich gleich der heil'ge Franz:
Noch so beredt, nicht mehr aus seinem Munde,
Zur Welt spricht Gott aus seines Heil'gen Wunde!"

ORIGINAL VERSE.

A PORTRAIT BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

(Lady Elizabeth Compton.)

O PAIR unfolded bud of womanhood,
Whose fresh first beauty took all hearts erewhile
When George was king,—say, did that joyous smile

That shed forth sunshine, as a flower-smile should,
The sunshine of a soul so gaily good,
And cunning-arch in coyest maiden wile,
And dainty pure,—O say, did it beguile
Old Time himself, and charm his churlish mood?
For with a summer morning's soft caress
His hand has touched thee, nor has left for trace

Aught save an old-world charm of added grace,
That, as of yore, all hearts are thine, and bless
The laughter of thy bloom of loveliness,
The joy of life still fadeless in thy face.

FRANK T. MARZIALS.

OBITUARY.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

MR. J. PAYNE COLLIER died at Maidenhead on Monday, September 17, at the age of ninety-four. He was born in London in 1789. From the legal profession he turned at an early age to journalism, and soon after struck into the line of antiquarian lore, or what in those days was considered such, when Elizabethans other than Spenser and Shakspeare were being discovered, as it were, for the first time, by Hazlitt and Coleridge and Lamb. In 1820, while still "of the Middle Temple," Mr. Collier published the *Poetical Decameron*, ten conversations on English poets and poetry. It is curious to note that the author held it needful to forewarn the reader that "he must be prepared to meet with, and allow for, certain uncountness in the orthography" of our elder writers. The form of dialogue, unfortunately, did not add to the liveliness of these studies in old authors. In 1825 Mr. Collier appeared as author of an allegorical poem bearing a title almost identical with one of Southey's—*The Poet's Pilgrimage*. At the same time he was engaged upon the new edition of Dodsley's *Old Plays* (1825-27), adding eleven plays which had not been included in the earlier editions. His next publication was one of great importance, the *History of English Dramatic Poetry in the Time of Shakspeare, and Annals of the Stage to the Restoration*, in three volumes. Nearly fifty years later,

in 1879, an enlarged edition was printed, which, in spite of some inaccuracies and some deficiencies, remains a great storehouse of valuable information. As librarian to the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Collier pursued his study of our elder literature with peculiar advantages. Some of its results will be found embodied in his two volumes entitled *Bibliographical and Critical Account of the Rarest Books in the English Language* (1865). It is impossible to enumerate half the volumes either written or edited by Mr. Collier in connexion with Shakspeare and the Elizabethan drama. In studying some of these, as is well known, caution must be used to distinguish what is genuine and trustworthy. We need not now discuss once more the "Perkins Folio," over which there was so much "throwing about of brains" some thirty years ago. Mr. Collier's valuable edition of Shakspeare, which appeared in a second and revised impression in 1858, takes its place on our shelf side by side with the far more scholarly edition of Dyce, and there is no commotion, no battle of the books, no casting of critical spears and mortal inkshed; a faint dust gathers on the tops of the two rival commentators, which they endure as patiently as though they were Steevens and Malone, or Theobald and Pope. In recent years Mr. Collier reproduced in three privately printed series, the "blue," the "green," and the "chocolate," a large number of Elizabethan and other early rarities in poetry, criticism, &c. Making such deductions as are necessary from the value of his total work, we must assign Mr. Collier an important place in that literary revival of the past which has been one of the main achievements of our century.

HENRY STEBBING.

A WIDE circle of friends, and a still wider circle of persons whose tastes are for the literature of the last half-century, will regret the death of the Rev. Dr. Henry Stebbing. In the course of a life which began with the last year of the last century and was protracted for more than eighty-four years he had played many parts, and had played them all well. The first claim upon his attention was the spiritual and bodily welfare of the people among whom he ministered, and during half-a-century spent in the harassing duties which attach to the care of a London parish he laboured with unwearied zeal in his calling. For nearly thirty years his lot was placed among the hard-working classes who live in the neighbourhood of the Hampstead Road; and when he resigned this charge for a City benefice he still retained the chaplaincy of the University College Hospital. Dr. Stebbing graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1823, but long before that date he had entered upon authorship. His first work, a poem entitled *The Wanderers*, appeared in 1817, before he was out of his teens; one of his latest productions was the novel (*Near the Cloisters*) which contained his reminiscences of life in the Eastern counties—where he was born and lived for the first part of his life—and this was not published until 1868. Between those years he had edited or composed numerous volumes in every class of literature. He was by turn poet, divine, historian, novelist, and biographer. His *Histories of the Reformation* and of the *Crusades* were marked by research and impartiality, and were adorned by a clear and flowing style. His *Lives of the Italian Poets* were warmly appreciated by so keen a judge of Italian poetry and history as Samuel Rogers. Twelve pages of the Catalogue of the British Museum Library are filled with the titles of Dr. Stebbing's works, and the list is by no means exhaustive. His contributions to literature, moreover, were not confined to separate publications. When the hapless James Silk Buckingham, a man in advance of his age,

started the *Athenaeum* fifty-five years ago, Dr. Stebbing was the leading spirit in its management and the author of the first article in its pages. In spite of his clerical duties and his exacting labours in other ways, he found time to mix in the best artistic and literary society of the day. He married in 1824, and the company of his devoted wife was enjoyed by him eight years after they had celebrated their golden wedding. A numerous family—nine children survive—was the issue of the marriage, and several of them are well known in science and literature. The sympathy of a host of friends is with them in their bereavement.

C. J. STEWART.

ALMOST the last connecting link between the old and the new race of booksellers has been severed by the death of Mr. Charles James Stewart, for many years the leading theological bookseller in this country, who died, on September 17. Born in 1798, he had an early experience of the trade in Edinburgh with Dickson and with Bryce, the latter a medical bookseller, with whom corpses were sometimes "left till called for." He then passed two years and a-half as clerk in the Royal Navy, and well recollected the incidents of a trip to Paris with his shipmates in 1814. When the Navy was reduced, he accepted an appointment in Leith Dockyard; but, caring more for books and reading, came to London in March 1819, and sought employment with Lackington and Co., at the well-known Temple of the Muses in Finsbury Square. Here he keenly felt the want of scholarly training, as compared with most of his companions; and he devoted all his leisure hours to self-instruction. He afterwards went to Ogle and Duncan, second-hand and Oriental booksellers, and succeeded to their business in partnership with the late Mr. Howell. This connexion did not last long, and Mr. Stewart's next undertaking was to catalogue the valuable and extensive library of Miss Richardson Carrer, of Eshton Hall. The Catalogue was printed for private circulation in 1833, and is still in considerable request as a model library-catalogue on account of its excellent system of classification and accurate descriptions. Mr. Stewart was entrusted by the late Marquis of Salisbury with the duty of arranging and indexing the Cecil papers at Hatfield House. About the year 1838 he entered the premises in King William Street where he carried on business until last year, when increasing infirmities caused him to sell off his entire stock through the medium of Messrs. Sotheby. The leading divines of the last half-century have been familiar with his shop, and have been glad to avail themselves of his unrivalled acquaintance with the bibliography of the many branches of old-world learning with which both ecclesiastical history and theological literature are so closely connected. His Catalogues are admirable for their accuracy and information; and those devoted to patristics, Biblical literature, and liturgies will long remain valuable books of reference. His natural modesty and keen sense of honour caused him to be admired and respected alike by customers and fellow-booksellers, and his loss will be much felt by his many friends.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

MUCH was expected of the first number of the *English Illustrated Magazine*; and, as we are going to be critical, it may be as well to state at once that no reasonable expectation will be disappointed. Of the text it is not necessary to say much. The articles are all signed, and the experienced magazine reader will know what to expect from the names. It is to the pictures that everyone will turn first—and that not so much as illustrating the letterpress, or

even on account of their draughtsmanship, but as specimens of wood-engraving. The largest share of the work has been entrusted to Mr. J. D. Cooper, the foremost champion of the English school. What that school can accomplish, when working strictly according to its own traditions, may be seen in the cuts on pp. 6, 30, and 48. But the place of honour belongs to Mr. Theodor Knesing, the only one who follows the American practice of signing his work. It is hard to imagine a more difficult or a more successful attempt than his reproduction of Rossetti's "Lady Lilith." One, at least, of the pictures engraved by Messrs. W. and J. R. Cheshire (p. 26) may be taken to represent the legitimate aim of the American school; while examples are not wanting of what we must be allowed to consider its illegitimate processes. If the *English Illustrated Magazine* continues as it has begun, there can be no doubt that the enterprise of the publishers will meet with its due reward.

It has always been a matter for conjecture why Philip II. of Spain chose the particular period he did for the descent of the Spanish Armada upon our shores. Some light is thrown upon this question by a very curious letter sent to the King by one of his agents, which contains a description of the defenceless state of England. This letter has been communicated to the *Antiquary* by Mr. J. Theodore Bent, and appears in the October number of that periodical.

MR. ROBERT BOYLE's series of articles on Beaumont and Fletcher's plays and their authorship, on Massinger's share in them, and on Massinger's plays, begins in the September number of *Englische Studien*, and will be continued quarterly in the issues following.

In Petermann's *Mitteilungen* for September will be found the transcription by Dr. E. Satow of a Japanese war-office map of Corea and a language map of Bohemia. The principal article deals with Dr. Emin's recent journey through the North-western part of the Soudan, where he found many abuses to reform, and liberated many hundred slaves held in bondage by officials of the Egyptian Government. A translation of that chapter of Przewalski's recent book of travels which deals with the Upper Yang-tse-Kiang and the Tan-la Mountains serves to illustrate the map published in the number for August.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- DIERCKES, G. Das moderne Geistesleben Spaniens. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss der gegenwärt. Kulturzustände dieses Landes. Leipzig: Wigand. 6 M.
 DEUSKOWITZ, H. Percy B. Shelley. Berlin: Oppenheim. 6 M.
 GUILLON, C. Chansons populaires de l'Ain. Paris: Mounier.
 HERRERA, A. Medallas de proclamaciones y juras de los reyes de España. Cuad. 4-11. Madrid: Hernandez.
 SARDOU, V., et E. de NAJAC. Divorçons. Comédie en trois Actes. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 2 fr.
 SCOPFERT, Le Récit, dell' Isola Campense, descritta ed illustrata. Roma: Spithöver. 2 M. 80 Pf.
 VAUX, Le Baron L. de. La Palestine. Paris: Leroux. 20 fr.

THEOLOGY.

- ROOS, F. Die Geschichtlichkeit d. Pentateuchs, insbesondere seiner Gesetzgebung. Eine Prüf. der Wellhausen'schen Hypothese. Stuttgart: Steinkopf. 2 M. 40 Pf.
 WENNAGEL, R. La Logique des Disciples de M. Ritschl et la Logique de la Kénose. Strassburg: Fretschleben. 2 M.

HISTORY, ETC.

- BARREY D'AUREVILLE, J. Memoranda. Paris: Rouveyre. 3 fr. 50 c.
 BEAUTEFEMPS-BEAUPRÉ, C.-J. Coutumes et Institutions de l'Anjou et du Maine antérieures au XVI^e Siècle. 1^{re} Partie. T. 4. Paris: Pedone-Lauriel.
 CHEVRIER, E. Notice historique sur le Protestantisme dans le Département de l'Ain et lieux circonvoisins. Paris: Fischbacher.
 CHIRAC, A. Les Rois de la République: Histoire des Juvéres, Synthèse historique et Monographies. 1^{er} vol. Paris: Armand. 3 fr. 50 c.

- GUNDLACH, O. Bibliotheca familiarum nobilium. Repertorium gedruckter Familien-Geschichten u. Familien-Nachrichten. Neubrandenburg: Bruns-low. 10 M.
 JOUSSEAU, L. L'Edit perpétuel, restitué et commenté. Paris: Maresq. 20 fr.
 LA MARCHE, O. de. Mémoires de, publiés par H. Beaune et J. d'Arbaumont. T. 1. Paris: Loones. 9 fr.
 UCHTITZ-STREINKE, O. v. Heinrich Tobias Frhr. v. Haslinger. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Befreiung. Wiens im J. 1833. Breslau: Korn. 1 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- COMTE, Auguste. Opuscule de Philosophie sociale (1819-28). Paris: Leroux. 3 fr. 50 c.
 DAHL, F. Analytische Bearbeitung der Spinnen Norddeutschlands m. e. anatomisch-biolog. Einleitung. Berlin: Friedländer. 2 M. 40 Pf.
 GREMLI, A. Neue Beiträge zur Flora der Schweiz. 3 Hft. Aarau: Christen. 1 M.
 HERZOG, E. A. Grundriss der Kosmogonie. Hirschberg: Hellig. 1 M. 50 Pf.
 NEUBNER, E. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Caliceen. Geln: Neubner. 3 M.
 ROHLFS, H. Geschichte der deutschen Medicin. 3. Abth. Leipzig: Hirschfeld. 10 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- ABEL, C. Ueb. den Gegensinn der Urworte. Leipzig: Friedrich. 2 M.
 ALZQUIER, J. P. Diccionario basco-español. Cuad. 8-22. Madrid: Murillo.
 DUVAL, R. Les Dialectes néo-araméens de Salamas. Paris: Vieweg. 8 fr.
 MÉLANGES orientaux: Textes et Traductions. Paris: Leroux. 25 fr.
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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE IRON AGE IN GREECE.

London: Sept. 24, 1883.

Mr. Lang has raised a very interesting question, and has presented one side of it with his usual skill and learning. He argues that iron must have been known and worked in Greece before the sixth century B.C. because (1) Pindar was well acquainted with it, (2) the Homeric references to it can hardly be due to "modernisers" considering the consistent archaism of other parts of the text, while (3) the legend of the use of iron money in Sparta may be set against the story of the Spartan at Tegea.

To take the last point first, however, the argument does not seem to me to be sound. The age and historical existence of Lykurgos are alike doubtful, while the reference to coined money, which was unknown before the time of Pheidon, shows how late the legend must be. On the other hand, the discovery of the fossil bones at Tegea, which the Spartans believed to be those of Orestes, took place at the beginning of the Greek literary period, and marked an important era in Spartan history. The account of the discovery contains nothing inconsistent with the date to which it is assigned. Mr. Lang's first argument, again, proves nothing more than that the Greeks recognised the superiority of iron tools over bronze ones as soon as the art of working iron was introduced among them. The rapid development of iron-founding was much less wonderful than the rapid development of art at Athens after the Persian War. No doubt, moreover, the metal itself was not wholly unknown to the Greeks before they had become acquainted with the art of working it; specimens of iron implements must have been brought to them, now and then, by traders. The value of the second argument depends upon the view we take of our present Homeric text, and, in fact, involves the very point at issue. If the Homeric text has been "modernised," we should expect to find a careful attempt to keep up an appearance of

archaism combined with occasional slips and references to a later age. I do not feel sure, however, that Mr. Lang's example of an Homeric archaism is really sound. No doubt the Homeric ships are usually moored by means of stones, just as I have seen ships in the Levant so moored at the present day; but I should question whether this is always the case. To discuss this point of detail, however, would require too much space. But even if the fact were indubitable, it does not seem to me to prove much; no one will deny that Macpherson's *Osian* is a modern production, and yet his heroes are always served at banquets out of shells.

The beginning of the iron age in Greece can be determined only by archaeology and philology. And excavation has hitherto failed to discover any objects of iron in Greek lands which are older than the sixth century B.C. Philology bears the same testimony; *σίδνρος*, "the iron-smith," superseded *χαλκός*, "the bronze-smith," at a late period, and if O. Schrader, the most recent writer on the subject, is right, *σίδνρος* will be a word of Asiatic origin. The name given to steel, *χάλυξ*, indicates that hardened iron was unknown to the Greeks before they had become acquainted with the tribes of the south-eastern Euxine. As the Kimmerians are still a people of the traveller's fairyland in *Od.* xi., while we learn from the Assyrian inscriptions that they did not pass into Asia Minor and come within the horizon of Greek knowledge till after 672 B.C., we may conclude that steel, the "adamant" of Hesiod's *Shield* (137), was not imported into Greece until after 650 B.C. at the earliest. In the *Prometheus* of Aeschylus it is still known as "the Khalybian metal" (133). We can therefore judge of the antiquity of the passage in the *Odyssey* where allusion is made to the iron-smith who hardens iron in order to forge an agricultural implement. A. H. SAYCE.

Rugby: Sept. 25, 1883.

In corroboration of Mr. Lang's argument that iron can hardly have been a novel commodity in the time of Pindar, may I remind readers of the *ACADEMY* that Aeschylus, born even before Pindar, and only fifteen years after 540 B.C., speaks of iron as discovered, along with the other metals, by Prometheus? Careless as the Greek dramatists are about anachronisms, this would surely have been *un peu trop fort* if Aeschylus and his audience had regarded iron as a discovery—the great discovery, in fact—of the age immediately preceding their own!

As I have taken on myself to write to you, may I go on to express a conviction that the syntax employed by "our Homer" proves his remote antiquity far more conclusively than any argument based on forms of words, or presence or absence of allusion to this or that fact of Greek antiquities or Greek history? It seems inconceivable that a contemporary of Pericles could have handled, with freedom and consistency, constructions inexplicable, until compared with phenomena which are absent from the Greek of the Periclean age, and which have to be sought in cognate languages of which the Greeks of that age were certainly ignorant. When, for instance, I consider "our Homer's" uses of the optative (especially in apodosis), I, for one, feel that no further witness is needed. But should anyone be less easily satisfied, abundant other evidence in the same direction, both positive and negative, might be collected without much difficulty. I wish some scholar with the requisite qualifications—say Mr. Monro or Prof. W. W. Goodwin—would undertake to fight the battle solely on that issue; and I have not much fear as to what the result would be. F. D. MORICE.

THE LIBRARY RATE.

Southport: Sept. 24, 1883.

Mr. Tedder is disappointed that the members of the Library Association do not "evince greater disposition to grapple with the burning questions of librarianship." It is a pity that he has not himself been more successful in grappling with the "burning question" of the library rate. Mr. Formby's paper suggested that, as no public library can exist on less than £200, small towns should be allowed to obtain that sum by imposing a rate of not more than sixpence, while larger places might impose a twopenny rate. Mr. Credland's paper suggested that the municipalities should have power to expend whatever they might consider to be requisite for the proper support of libraries. There was nothing novel in this suggestion, for it has been repeatedly urged by myself and others, but it was supported by evidence that absolutely demonstrated the insufficiency of the penny rate in some large and in all the smaller towns. In the discussion, the feeling of Manchester, Salford, Birmingham, St. Helens, and Oldham, so far as they were represented at the meeting, was shown to be in favour of Mr. Credland's suggestion, while the opposition came from the Recorder of Sudbury and the representative of Liverpool, where their exceptional rating powers give them a sufficient income. Mr. Tedder remarks on this that the "discussion tended to show that at present it would be undesirable to alter the provisions as to the rating." It may perhaps be considered undesirable by those who do not need it, but undoubtedly it is considered desirable, as even this brief discussion amply proved, by the committees and managers of many even of the most important towns where libraries and galleries exist. If the present law is satisfactory, why have additional powers been obtained by Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Oldham, and St. Helens? The right to erect a library out of municipal funds was not conferred by the Libraries Acts. It was exercised alike in the seventeenth and in the nineteenth centuries, before the Libraries Acts were passed, by the towns of Bristol, Norwich, Salford, Manchester, and Warrington. At a conference of library authorities held in Manchester there was only one dissident from the general opinion as to the need of increased rating power. From these facts it seems clear to me—Mr. Tedder to the contrary notwithstanding—that no proposal for remodeling the Libraries Acts, however useful as a mere consolidation or simplification of the various existing statutes, can be wholly satisfactory which does not restore to local representative bodies the right to establish libraries for the public good, and which does not allow each community to decide for itself the amount of money it will set apart for that higher education of the citizens which can best be performed by the agency of large and well-managed public libraries.

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

"CHOICE NOVELISTS' ENGLISH."

Dijon: Sept. 17, 1883.

A writer in the *Saturday Review* of September 1 (as I am travelling, the number has only just reached me), in criticising my new story, *Disarmed*, asks:—

"Is the English tongue so poor that Miss Betham-Edwards and so many of her fellow-workers must set up a mint of their own whence they issue a most debased and ill-shaped currency of words? Why can they not be content with what has satisfied Fielding and Smollett, Scott and Miss Austen, Dickens and Thackeray? Our language, we can assure them, is quite large enough [*sic*] to express anything that they can wish to say."

While they are so ignorant of what the language has, it is an act of great presumption on their part to attempt to introduce what it has not," &c., &c. The critic then goes on to give a few specimens of what he calls my "choice novelists' English." "Who ever heard of a handsome fire?" he asks. I beg leave to say that I have the authority of the first, and perhaps greatest, novelist in the English language for similar uses of the word "handsome"—namely, Daniel Defoe. Again the *Saturday Reviewer* writes:—"Flowers in bloom Miss Betham-Edwards calls flowers in blow." But Wordsworth—a master of pure and stately English prose—also writes of flowers in blow, and other good writers of his epoch follow his example. Next comes the word "monticule." Not to speak of lesser authorities, the word "monticule" occurs in the novels of George Borrow, whose good English has never been called into question. Fourthly, my critic quotes the word "palmary" as a specimen of my "foolish language," "ridiculous jargon," "barbarous mess," "vulgar description," and so on. But the word "palmary" is found in the works of the best English authors, among these that consummate master of style, John Henry Newman. Yet, again, the *Saturday Reviewer* quotes the expression "burnished the sheer" as something quite beyond his comprehension. But the word "sheer" is good English, meaning a ship's side, and occurs frequently in Mr. P. G. Hamerton's charming description of boating, and in other writers equally correct. The word "melodis" is next alluded to in the following terms:—"Miss Betham-Edwards' habit of changing words is, we venture to assure her, in her own style odic, incommensurable, injudicious." I reply that the word "melodis" is used by the best English writers, among these George Eliot. Lastly, the *Saturday Reviewer* alludes to "the scraps of French and slang and all the cant of the studios" mixed up with my "foolish descriptions of nature and vulgar descriptions of life." Permit me to reply that I only use such words of French origin as may be found in Webster's Dictionary; nor does my story contain a single word of slang. As to the "cant of the studios," there are no artists or studios in the book, and therefore no opportunity for me to display such cant, were I even familiar with it. M. BETHAM-EDWARDS.

SCIENCE.

The Fertilisation of Flowers. By Prof. Hermann Müller. Translated and Edited by D'Arcy W. Thompson. With a Preface by Charles Darwin. (Macmillan.)

THE English botanical public is to be congratulated on the appearance of this translation of Dr. Hermann Müller's classical work, *Die Befruchtung der Blumen durch Insekten*. Great as has been the light thrown by Darwin and other English writers on the mutual relations to one another of insects and flowers, it is to the Germans—from the date of C. K. Sprengel's *Das entdeckte Geheimniss der Natur* to the writings of Müller—that we owe the greater part of those laborious and careful observations on which alone any sound theory of this relationship can be founded. Nor is the *Befruchtung der Blumen* (1873) the only important contribution of Müller to the literature of the subject. Besides several supplements published at intervals since 1873, his *Alpenblumen ihre Befruchtung durch Insekten* (1881) is itself a larger work than the *Befruchtung*. As these publications together form a complete record of Prof. Müller's work in this interesting branch of natural science, it is perhaps to be regretted

that Mr. Thompson has not incorporated the whole in his translation. He has not, it is true, altogether lost sight of the *Alpenblumen*; but in most cases the observations contained in it are given in very brief epitome only, without the lists of insects observed visiting the various species of flowers which are so valuable.

Whatever conclusion naturalists may come to as to the efficiency of natural selection alone to bring about the genesis of new species, there is no doubt that among the contrivances which can be most easily ascribed to the action of natural selection are the arrangements by which the obtaining of its food by the insect and the carriage of pollen from flower to flower are mutually dependent the one on the other. Many readers who will turn with weariness from the details which make up the greater part of this work will appreciate and enjoy Dr. Müller's description of the construction of the various parts of a "hover-fly" or of a humble-bee, which all seem to have a double purpose in view—one for the benefit of the insect, the other for the benefit of the flower. Connected with this is the very important subject of the constancy of insects in their visits to flowers—a point obviously of the first moment in ensuring that the pollen is carried to the right kind of flower. Now, though butterflies do flit incontinently from flower to flower, this is not the case with bees, as was long ago observed by Aristotle; humble-bees—and still more strictly the hive-bee—visit on the same journey the same species of flower again and again, with very little change, even when it grows intermingled with others as well adapted for furnishing them with honey or pollen. Prof. Müller gives the following as the order of sequence in which the great classes of insects are valuable to flowers in the carriage of pollen, and are especially adapted for this purpose:—(1) Hymenoptera (chiefly Apidae), (2) Diptera (chiefly Syrphidae), (3) Lepidoptera, (4) Coleoptera. A further evidence of this adaptation lies in the fact that, so far at least as relates to the first three classes (I cannot speak from my own observation as to the fourth), the same order of sequence exactly applies to their degree of constancy in confining themselves to the same species of flower on the same journey.

The page of natural history opened out by Prof. Müller and by other workers in the same field—Darwin, Lubbock, Delpino, Hildebrand—is one of the most fascinating, and moreover one that can be followed out to almost any extent. The observations which make up the bulk of Müller's works—the description of the mutual adaptation for the purposes above described of the structure of the insect on the one hand and of the flower on the other hand—are such as may be made by anyone with a good eye to observe, a steady hand to draw, and a competent knowledge of the species of plants and insects. The material is everywhere, in our meadows and gardens, our roadsides and river-banks.

Mr. D'Arcy Thompson has done his work well. So far as I have been able to detect, the translation is faithful, without being inelegantly literal. To one point of terminology I must object. It is often important

to distinguish between the mere impact of pollen on the stigma and actual fertilisation—the penetration of the pollen-tube into the embryo-sac of the ovule. For the former process, the useful, if not very elegant, term "pollination" has been proposed, and is generally adopted by English botanists. It is altogether discarded by Mr. Thompson, without the suggestion of a substitute, for no better reason than that it is "ungainly." Mr. Thompson has wisely substituted for the very unsatisfactory botanical classification in the original the much sounder system, which will no doubt gain general acceptance, of Bentham and Hooker's *Genera Plantarum*. The Preface, by Mr. Darwin, "full of suggestion, full of kindly appreciative feeling," was one of the very latest products of his pen.

Since writing the above, the melancholy news has reached me that Prof. Müller has followed Mr. Darwin to the unknown land. Melancholy, not so much because he will scarcely have learned how high a value his fellow-workers in this country have set upon his labours—to the true man of science, though he can hardly be said to care for none of these things, they are, at all events, not the motive-power for his labours—melancholy, because the active brain is still, the keen eye is closed for ever; and this world at least is so much the poorer.

ALFRED W. BENNETT.

SOME BOOKS ON MODERN GREEK.

It seems to be an evidence of an increasing interest in the study of the Modern-Greek language that, within a comparatively short time after the appearance of a second edition of Messrs. Vincent and Dickson's *Handbook to Modern Greek*, Messrs. Trübner should have published *A Simplified Grammar of Modern Greek*, by Mr. E. M. Geldart, and along with this a *Guide to Modern Greek*, and a separate *Key to the Guide*, by the same author. These volumes are the work of a scholar, who shows himself to be well acquainted with both the ancient and modern languages; but we cannot help doubting whether it will attain the object which it has in view—of facilitating the acquisition of colloquial Greek. The Grammar should rather be called "condensed" than "simplified," for, though it is brought within a very moderate compass, the explanations are often very hard for the learner to follow. Thus we are told of the perfect active:

"This is formed by doubling the first consonant and inserting *e*—e.g., λαλ for λ, γey for γ, κ. τ. λ., and if a root end in a vowel or a liquid inserting κ, aspirating a mute or medial, and leaving an aspirate intact, and then adding the endings of the 1st aorist, &c."

We do not know whether this is scientific, but we are sure it is not easy. This fault is still more conspicuous in the *Guide*, which contains lessons, conversations, and a vocabulary, as well as the Grammar, which is included for purposes of reference. The method pursued in the lessons is a good one—viz., to analyse a passage of Greek, explaining the forms of the words, one by one, and then to give exercises on the words for purposes of practice. But it is indispensable to the success of such a method that the explanations should be brief, and that paradigms should be given, of the verb at all events, in which these forms may be found. But this book contains no paradigms, and the analysis is overloaded with philological illustrations from Indo-European and even Semitic

sources, which occupy a large space, and are simply a hindrance to learning. A marked instance of this is where Θεόδωρος (Theodore) is translated "John," on the ground that the Hebrew original of the English name has the same meaning as Θεόδωρος. The pronunciation is taught by rendering a word by equivalent sounds in English—a process which, at first sight, inspires a feeling akin to fear. When we see υποδιαστολή represented by *cepaudheeahstau-lee*, we hardly know whether to admire or to wonder; but probably a person who will take the trouble may easily get over the repulsion and the difficulty, though the question will still remain whether the pronunciation of any language, even independently of its niceties, can be learned without the help of a teacher.

MR. D. G. LAZARIDES has published a sketch of English history with special reference to the industry, commerce, and colonies of the country, and with notices of the system of taxation and the administration of justice, under the title *Ἱστορία τοῦ ἔμπορίου, τῆς βιομηχανίας, καὶ τῶν ἀποικιῶν τῆς Ἀγγλίας* (Clayton). It is simply an essay, without authorities; and, though published in London, is written in Greek and for Greeks. Its tone, as regards England, is highly laudatory, and it is dedicated to Mr. Gladstone.

M. NICOLAÏDES, of Crete, who, in 1867, published in Paris a book on Homer, entitled *Topographie et Plan stratégique de l'Iliade*, has now returned to the charge, undismayed by M. Schliemann's discoveries; and in 1883 he has published in Athens (Perri) a large volume on the same subject, called *Ἰλιάδος στρατηγικὴ διὰσκηὴ καὶ τοπογραφία*. He is a strong advocate of the view of the topography which places the site of Troy at Bunarbashi, at the head of the Trojan plain, and recapitulates at length the old arguments in favour of that site, which are now, we fancy, more commonly referred to than studied. His opinions with regard to the other localities are also, in the main, those which have commonly been held by the advocates of that position for the site of the city, except that he regards the River Kimar—which flows from the east, and enters the plain nearly opposite Bunarbashi—and not the Bunarbashi-river, as the Simois. In speaking of the discoveries at Hissarlik, he expresses the opinion that the style of the works of art found there gives evidence, not of antiquity, but of the rudeness of inferior workmanship—a view in favour of which he adduces the authority of Prof. Rousopoulos, of Athens, but which will hardly commend itself to the majority of archaeologists. The book also contains remarks on the unity of the Homeric poems, on the characteristics of the period of the Trojan War, and on the movements of the armies as described in the *Iliad*; but it cannot be said to have added much to the investigation of the subject.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE NĀGĀNANDA: A BUDDHIST DRAMA."

The Rectory, Wark, Northumberland:
Sept. 30, 1883.

In the Preface to the translation of the above-named work by Mr. Boyd, Prof. Cowell alludes to the date of King S'ri Harsha Deva, its professed author.

There is a notice by I-Tsing in his work *Nan hai*, &c. (K. iv. p. 6b), which seems to decide the matter. He there says that S'ilāditya—that is, S'ri Harsha of Kanauj—was accustomed himself to take the part of Jīmūtavāhana, the hero of this Nāga play, amid the sound of singing and music. The Chinese equivalents for Jīmūtavāhana are *shing yun*, cloud-borne; and I-Tsing calls him a Bodhisattva, in agreement with the words of Garuda, p. 85 of Mr. Boyd's translation.

While speaking of I-Tsing, I may point out that he also alludes to the great personage, or the Mahāsattva, Chandraditya, residing in Eastern India, and he tells us that he personally visited him (K. iv., fol. 12a). He refers to this same person or prince (*Kuan*) in K. iv., fol. 6b, and says that he was the author of a versified copy of the Vessantara Jātaka, which was read everywhere throughout India. Now, this Chandraditya was probably the elder son of Satyās'raya or Pulakesin II., the conqueror of Sri Harsha. There is a Chalukya grant made by the wife of Chandraditya, elder brother of Vikramaditya, son of Pulakesin II. The grant is not dated (art. x., vol. i., *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, p. 260); but, as Chandraditya's father conquered Sri Harsha, who died A.D. 650, it is tolerably certain that he himself would be living during I-Tsing's time in India—viz., from A.D. 671 to 690.

Lastly, may I call attention to the fact that I-Tsing fixes the position of Sriharjoja, where he and so many devout Buddhists from China and India resided (K. iii., p. 24b)? He there says that in Sriharjoja at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes there was no shadow cast at noon; therefore this place was on the equator? No doubt it included that part of Sumatra and the adjoining islands which extends each way a little north and south of the line.

SAMUEL BEAL.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE department of Applied Science and Technology in University College, London, opens on October 2, along with the rest of the college. The instruction in this department includes—(1) lectures on different branches of civil and mechanical engineering and surveying and levelling, drawing and practical experimental work in the engineering laboratory; (2) lectures and practical laboratory work in electricity and allied branches of physics; (3) lectures in architecture and architectural construction; (4) lectures and practical laboratory work in different branches of chemical technology, including brewing, heating and lighting, metallurgy, chemistry of the alkali trade, and agricultural chemistry. Besides these technical and professional lectures, the Faculty of Science provides very complete courses of lectures in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and geology—the sciences upon which the professional knowledge must be based.

THE subject fixed for the Howard Medal to be awarded next year by the Statistical Society is "The Preservation of Health, as it is affected by Personal Habits, such as Cleanliness, Temperance, &c."

MESSRS. SONNENSCHNEIN announce *The Microscope: Theory and Practice*, by Nägeli and Schwendener; *Handbook of the Diseases of Plants*, by Prof. McAlpine; *Text-book of Entomology*, by Mr. W. F. Kirby; Prof. W. Claus's *Text-book of Zoology*, edited by Mr. Adam Sedgwick; and the fourth and concluding volume of Seboth and Bennett's *Alpine Plants Painted from Nature*. All of these will be abundantly illustrated.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD AND Co.'s announcements include:—*British Mining: a Practical Treatise on the Metalliferous Mines and Minerals of the United Kingdom*, dealing comprehensively with the Theories of Mineral Deposits, the History of Mines, their Practical Working, and the Future Prospects of British Mining Industry, fully illustrated, by Mr. Robert Hunt; *Earthy and other Minerals and Mining*, with numerous illustrations, by Mr. D. C. Davies, forming a companion volume to the same author's *Metalliferous Minerals and Mining*; *Graphic and Analytic Statics in Theory and Comparison*; their *Practical Application to*

the Treatment of Stresses in Roofs, Solid Girders, Lattice, Bowstring, and Suspension Bridges, Braced Iron Arches and Piers, and other Frameworks, to which is added a Chapter on Wind Pressures, by Mr. R. Hudson Graham, containing diagrams and plates to scale, with numerous examples, many taken from existing structures; *A Handbook of the Art of Soap-Making*, including the Manufacture of Hard and Soft Soaps, Toilet Soaps, Medicated and Special Soaps, Bleaching and Purifying Oils and Fats, Recovery of Glycerine, &c., &c., with a series of engravings, by Mr. Alexander Watts; and *The Engineers' and Shipowners' Coal Tables*, by Mr. Nelson Foley. Also the following in "Weale's Rudimentary Scientific Series":—*Farm Buildings: a Treatise on the Buildings necessary for Various Kinds of Farms, and their Arrangement and Construction, with plans and estimates*, by Mr. John Scott; *Barn Implements and Machines*, treating of the Application of Power to the Operations of Agriculture, and of the Various Machines used in the Threshing Barn, in the Stock Yard, and in the Dairy; *Field Implements and Machines: List required on Various Farms, Principles, Details of Construction, Uses, Points of Excellence, Cost, Management, and Preservation*; *Agricultural Surveying: a Treatise on Land Surveying, Levelling, and Setting-out, and on Measuring and Estimating Quantities, Weights and Values of Materials, Produce, and Stock, with Directions for Valuing and Reporting on Farms and Estates*—these four finish the series of "Scott's Engineering Text-Books;" a second edition of *Sanitary Work in the Smaller Towns and in Villages*, by Mr. Charles Slagg; and *Marine Engines and Steam Vessels*, together with Practical Remarks on the Screw and Propelling Power, as used in the Royal and Merchant Navy, by Mr. Robert Murray, eighth edition, rewritten by Mr. H. S. Barrow.

MR. F. G. HEATH is issuing, through Messrs. Rider and Son, a shilling edition (illustrated) of his little work *Burnham Beeches*. It will appear opportunely in connexion with the public dedication of Burnham Beeches next week by the Corporation of London.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN announce a critical edition of the *Agamemnon* of Aeschylus, and also a volume of *Studies in the Attic Dramatists*, both by Mr. D. S. Margoliouth, of New College, Oxford.

MESSRS. TRÜBNER announce a new edition of the late Thomas Wright's *Volume of Vocabularies*, corrected and enlarged by Prof. Wuleker, of Leipzig.

THE new issues in Trübner's "Oriental Series" will be Mr. R. N. Cust's *Modern Languages of Africa*, in two volumes, with a map and six autotype illustrations; *Buddhist Records of the Western World*, being the "Si-Yu-Ki" of the Chinese pilgrim Hwen T'sang, translated by Prof. Samuel Beal, also in two volumes; and the second volume of the Rev. E. M. Wherry's *Comprehensive Commentary to the Quran*.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD AND Co. will publish in "Weale's Educational Series" a *Portuguese-English and English-Portuguese Dictionary*, by Mr. Alfred Elwes.

THE *American Journal of Philology* (iv. 13) has articles on "The Colour System of Vergil," by Mr. Thomas R. Price; "Historical and Critical Remarks Introductory to a Comparative Study of Greek Accent," by Prof. Bloomfield; and "Etymological Studies" ii., by Prof. Postgate. In the last paper we note the following:—*αἰὼς* is referred to *ἄω* (*ἄω*), hence the "living, breathing" man himself; *οἰκίαν*, *οἶκον* are for *οἰκίαν* and *οἶκον* and connected with *οἰκός*;

liceo and *liceor* are referred to distinct roots, the former to the root of *λεῖπειν* (intransitive), "leave off," the latter (with Corsson) to *λῖκω*, "reach out;" "trio" in *septentrio* (for *trioh, *trigo, from TRAGH) is the *dragger* of the plough, the ox. In the same number are reviews of Mr. Rutherford's *Babrius* and Mr. Shuckburgh's *Lysias*.

THE August number (ii. 25) of the *Johns Hopkins University Circulars* contains papers by Prof. Gildersleeve on "Symmetry in Pindar," and by Mr. C. W. E. Miller on "Lyric and Non-Lyric in Aristophanes;" Prof. Bloomfield suggests a connexion between Greek *φάδος* and the Sanskrit proper names *Gobhila* and *Rebhila*—"fond of cattle" and "fond of wealth;" and a list is printed of works in the Library of the Peabody Institute relating to Assyriology.

FINE ART.

La Palestine. Par le Baron L. de Vaux. Illustré par M. Paul Chardin et M. C. Mauss. (Paris: Leroux.)

No lover of Eastern travel can turn over the pages of this attractive book without wishing to have been one of that genial company whose wanderings are chronicled by the pen of the Baron de Vaux and illustrated by the delightful pencil of M. Paul Chardin. The party consisted of an artist, an architect, and some three or four archaeologists and *littérateurs*. First by the coast, and then inland, they twice traversed Palestine from end to end, zigzagging from east to west, from west to east, whenever a Biblical site, a classical ruin, or a famous view lay to right or left of the beaten track. Thus they succeeded in going everywhere and seeing everything, and—being happily endowed with leisure, means, culture, and an inexhaustible fund of French gaiety and good humour—they sketched, read, copied inscriptions, measured buildings, picked up traditions, and pitched or struck their tents as the fancy took them.

The results of this enviable expedition are thrown together in the present volume, which has all the charm of conveying the first-hand impressions of both author and artist; for the letterpress, we are told by M. de Vaux, was for the most part written in his tent, while the sketches of M. Chardin are exactly reproduced by the heliographic process. And such sketches! Fresh, piquant, unpremeditated, unmanipulated; jotted down at all times and in all places; on shipboard, on horseback, in crowded Oriental alleys, on bleak heights of Lebanon passes, and even in mosques and places sacred to Mussulman tradition, where pencil and sketchbook are forbidden things. To overpraise the grace, the spirit, the picturesqueness, the humour, of these charming *croquis* is impossible. They bring before us all the brisk movement of camp-life and all the panoramic novelty of Oriental travel. Landscapes, ruins, street-scenes, bazaars, fountains, minarets, shrines, groups of natives, dogs, horses, camels, river-scenes, lake-scenes, coast-scenes, Druses, dervishes, Bedouins, Jews, veiled women of Cairo and unveiled damsels of Syria, succeed each other in endless variety as we follow the travellers from Egypt to Beyrout, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Lake Tiberias, Damascus, Baalbek, and Lebanon. With the Arab hack in all his moods—fiery in

action, drooping and jaded in repose, intelligent, observant, companionable—M. Chardin is in strong sympathy; and he sketches a mule or a donkey as if he knew precisely what the beast was thinking of at the time that its portrait was being taken. Some of the general views—as, for instance, Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives—are wonderful for the way in which they combine an almost photographic fullness of detail with rapid and sketchy execution; while others, such as the "View taken at Scanderouna," are full of interest and pictorial effect, though the whole subject consists of nothing but a mule, a bit of barren foreground, and a mountain summit.

If the charm of M. Chardin's *croquis* lies in their slightness, their vivacity, and their inexhaustible variety, the literary matter is, on the contrary, pressed down and overflowing with scholarly information and serious purpose. The Baron de Vaux writes as an historian and archaeologist rather than as a traveller. The site of the tombs of the kings at Jerusalem, the true position of Capharnaum, Bethsaida, and Chorozaïm on the borders of Lake Tiberias, and the dates at which the different parts of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and of the ancient Temple of Solomon were constructed are points to which he has especially devoted his attention. He is also an industrious collector of legendary lore and a careful student of the Christian and Arab chronicles. We could have pardoned him, perhaps, if he had given us less solid information and a more personal narrative; but such, at all events, is his general exactness that the traveller who takes *La Palestine* for his companion will do well enough though he should have neither "Murray" nor "Johanne" in his portmanteau. The book is well printed and handsomely produced, with innumerable plans, head- and tail-pieces, designs of antique coins, coats of arms, painted tiles, details of sculptured capitals, and ornamental letters.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

ART BOOKS.

The Runic Crosses of Gosforth, Cumberland. By Charles A. Parker. (Williams and Norgate.) These crosses, which were probably erected by Danes not later than the seventh century, are remarkable as displaying both Christian symbols and subjects from Scandinavian mythology. On the east side is the crucifixion, the figure of the Saviour being apparently attached to a rectangular frame, the cross itself not being indicated; but the figures below, one of which bears a spear, and the stream of blood issuing from the side of the central figure leave no doubt as to the meaning of the group. On the south side is a hart, representing Christ, trampling under foot the Fenris wolf and the Midgard serpent. On the north and west sides a horseman, upside down, is interpreted as Death on the Pale Horse, overcome. On a portion of another cross dug up last March is a representation of Thor and Hymé fishing for the Midgard worm with an ox's head for bait. This must be the oldest stone picture in existence of the boats used by our forefathers. The drawings of the four sides of the cross are very well executed, and show clearly the beauty of the various interlaced patterns which surround the figures. The church of Gosforth has been thoroughly restored, and there are no external marks of antiquity, but the chancel arch is twelfth-century work.

To the *Transactions* of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society (part ii., vol. vi.) the Rev. W. S. Calverley contributes another explanation of the sculptures on the famous cross of Gosforth, interpreting them as illustrations of Scandinavian myths. The stones have been thoroughly cleaned, and the drawings show very accurately the beauty and intricacy of the carved patterns, which are so much more advanced in artistic power than the figures. Another curious illustration is the facsimile of the initial letter of Edward II.'s charter to the town—a spirited picture of Sir Andrew de Harcla's defence of the castle against the Scotch under Robert Bruce in 1315. The contrast between the armed defenders and the breechless, rough-footed besiegers is very marked. The latter have, however, a very complicated machine for throwing stones, the only engine on the walls being a stationary crossbow, a difficult thing to aim with, one would imagine, though the "artilleryman" has just made a good shot, and bagged his man. Carlisle possesses a legal word which is not, perhaps, known elsewhere. The customary tenure by which certain small houses are held of the mayor and corporation is called "cullery tenure." Mr. Nanson, the writer of a paper on this subject, suggests that the word may be derived from *cueiller*. There is nothing peculiar about the tenure itself, except that, in default of heirs male, the eldest daughter alone inherits. Mr. Atkinson describes and plans the earth-works at Eamont Bridge, of which Dr. Stukely gave a view in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, with British races and gladiatorial combats going on.

THE last two numbers of the *Journal* of the Archaeological Association of Ireland contain matter of considerable interest. The pillar at Doonfeeny, Co. Mayo, is a remarkable specimen of a Christianised pagan monument. It measures twenty-two feet in height, sixteen inches in width, and ten in thickness, and is not straight, but rises in a graceful curve like a tree growing on the side of a hill. On the base are carved two crosses. Another stone monument described and illustrated is an enclosed cromlech at Skregg, near Knockroghery, Co. Roscommon. It appears that throughout Ireland such erections are usually called by one name, "Leaba Diarmuid"—i.e., Bed of Diarmuid and Greane, in allusion to the Ossianic story of the flight of Diarmuid O'Duin with Greane, the wife of Fiounn Mac Cumhal, one of these beds having been constructed by Diarmuid wherever the pair stopped for a night. A sepulchral slab has also been found at Glendalough, of the eighth or ninth century, with an Irish name on one side, and, on the other, a and w and the name of Christ in letters half Greek and half Irish. The w is of a very peculiar form, similar to that used in the Codex Alexandrinus. Coming to more modern times, the seal of Donall Reagh Kavanagh Mac Murrough, King of Leinster in 1475, is engraved. The shield bears a lion passant above two crescents, with lions for supporters, and above and below angels. The workmanship is very creditable and is probably Irish, being unlike the style of English or foreign seals of the period. Mr. Day describes a chalice bearing the mark of the Galway Goldsmith Guild, an anchor, of rare occurrence. The ship and castles of Cork are more common. Among the historical items is an account of a storm at Athlone in 1697, when the fort was blown up by lightning, and the grenades and matches in their fall set fire to the town.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "NOVISSIMI" OF NASINI.

Siena: Sept. 18, 1883.

It may interest the readers of the sad story I related in the ACADEMY of July 21 to hear a

few last words concerning the fate of Giuseppe Nasini's *capo-lavoro* the "Novissimi." An irresistible desire to learn if destiny had yet in store for these marvellous pictures other vicissitudes led me this afternoon to enter the vast church of San Francesco. I made my way under scaffoldings and over pavements, deep in fallen plaster and cement, to the front of the grand altar. There, spread forth in two careless heaps, were the famous canvases besmeared with dirt and dust. Standing by for an hour, as two working-men and four lads strove to drag the tattered remains, cut in fragments, round an enormous wooden cylinder, I could not forbear considering, with a melancholy feeling, how strange it was that I should happen to be present to assist at obsequies, to end in the cellar of a warehouse, so soon after having described the past glories of these once prized works of art. They are this day buried out of sight, and neither spoiler nor restorer can now avail to prolong their departed greatness.

The tablet recording their presentation by the Grand Duke of Tuscany may perhaps serve, if permitted to remain, as their epitaph. It runs as follows:—

"Extrema rerum humanarum
A Josepho Nasino Senensi Eq. avrato depicta
Quae proposita in aula principis perdiv fuerant
Ferdinandus III AVG. Frater M. D. E
An. MDCC.LXXXXVI patriae artificis donum misit.
Ea XII viri municipi/ Senensis ornamento vrbis
In aede Francisci dedicaverunt
Scripturamq. addiderunt
Quae liberalitatem optimi principis ad posteros
propagaret
Anno MDCC.LXXXXVIII."

WILLIAM MERCER.

HOW WAS THE TRIREME ROWED?

Venice: Sept. 10, 1883.

The arrangement of the oars and the rowers in the ancient trireme is still an open question. Without entering upon any discussion of the leading passages from classical authors, it may interest English scholars to hear how the problem seems to have received a practical solution—a *solvitur remigando*—in Venice during the past year. The question is, How did the Greeks dispose the three ranks of rowers—the *thraniti*, the *zugiti*, and the *thalamiti*? Most of our dictionaries take it for granted that the men and their oars were arranged perpendicularly, one above the other, so that the oars projected from the ship's side in three tiers—the *thraniti* occupying the uppermost tier, with the longest oars and the highest pay; below them the *zugiti*; and, lowest of all, the *thalamiti*, or men who rowed in the hold of the ship, as *thalamos* is thus taken to mean. But, when we come to the construction of vessels with ten and even with forty tiers of rowers, the problem seems insoluble upon this scheme, owing to the enormous length of the oars which would be required for the upper tiers. We have no decisive monument of a trireme, which would settle the question authoritatively; and the practical experience of shipbuilders is against the possibility of this method of arrangement.

The Venetian navy possessed triremes and even quinqueremes. The manner in which these triremes were constructed by the first naval Power of its day attracted the attention of Rear-Admiral Fincati, of the Italian navy, to whom the solution here suggested is due. While examining the documents relating to the Arsenal of Venice, it became apparent to Admiral Fincati that the three ranks of oarsmen were arranged by the Venetians, not perpendicularly, but horizontally in two files, of three men in each file, on the same plane; so that, looking from stern to bow of a trireme, one would see on the deck three ranks of rowers on the right

hand and three on the left. These files of rowers were divided crosswise into groups of three, each group occupying a single bench. Every man rowed one oar only, but the three oars of each group issued from the rowlock close together in a sheaf, and had the appearance of a single oar with three blades. Then followed a space, and then another group of three; and so on from stern to bow. The trireme itself on its upper deck (which alone concerns the question of rowing) was constructed in this way:—First there was the hull of the vessel, built upon the usual lines of a ship's hull. From the hull, on either side, projected a large rectangular framework, running from stern to bow and supported upon beams. This framework was the rowlock upon which the oars rested, and to which they were fastened by strap and thole-pin: the framework was called the *telaro*, from its resemblance to a weaver's loom. From the sides of the hull, the rower's benches, or *banchi*, sloped inwards towards the middle of the deck, where a wide passage divided the two files of rowers from each other; and here the officers walked to keep order. This passage was called the *corsia*. The deck of a Venetian trireme, therefore, if empty, would resemble the backbone of a fish; the *corsia* being the spine, and the *banchi* the ribs. Each bench was occupied by three rowers, each with his oar. The man nearest the bulwark was called the *terzicchio*, and his oar was twenty-nine feet and a-half long. The middle man was called the *pianer*, and his oar was thirty feet and a-half long; while the third man, whose post was nearest to the *corsia*, or middle passage, was called the *posticcio*, and his oar was thirty-two feet long. In front of each bench was another lower bench or stretcher. The oars were accurately balanced with leaden weights near the handles, and the stroke was given by each man mounting upon the stretcher bench and letting himself fall back in a sitting position on the rowing bench. The weight of the body gave all the force to the stroke, which was very slow and long.

Admiral Fincati has made a model of the Venetian trireme, which may be seen in the Arsenal of Venice. It explains the whole arrangement of the vessel, with its 150 rowers, its helmsman (*kubernetes*), its strokesman (*keleustes*), its watch on the bows (*prorates*). But of even greater value than the model were the practical experiments which he made with barges arranged in the two conflicting methods, the perpendicular and the horizontal. The barges were only one-fifth of the actual size of the Venetian trireme—that is to say, they had only ten benches of rowers, with thirty oars. The result was to demonstrate that the perpendicular arrangement was almost unmanageable, while the horizontal arrangement gave the surprising speed of nine miles an hour. If we could venture to substitute for the Venetian terms the classical terms, the ancient trireme and quinquereme become intelligible. If the *thalamos* of a Greek trireme could be taken to mean the bed of the oars, the *telaro* or framework on which they rested, and if we could explain the *thranites* as the rower at the bench's end (cf. Liddell and Scott, s.v. *θρᾶνις* = the beam ends), then the *thalamites* would correspond to the Venetian *terzicchio*, the man nearest the *thalamos*, with the shortest oar; the *zugites* would correspond to the *posticcio*, the middle man; and the *thranites* to the *pianer*, the innermost rower with the longest oar and highest pay. This is a question, however, which would require a more extensive scholarship than mine to determine, and in touching it a layman in such matters may easily stumble. But Admiral Fincati's experiment and suggestion must, I think, interest all students of antiquity.

H. F. BROWN.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

WE understand that Rossetti's house in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, has passed into the hands of the Rev. Hugh Reginald Haweis.

WE are glad to learn that the Fine Art Society has made arrangements to exhibit before the end of October the remarkable collection of the works of "Phiz"—the late Hablot K. Browne—which has been during the spring and summer on view in the North. The genius of "Phiz" is, as we had occasion to remark at the time of his death, but inadequately appreciated by the public. Critics and artists, and especially those who have addressed themselves to the task of popular illustration, know how great were the resources of his talent, how keen was his gift of satire, and how admirable the variety of his art. The exhibition ought to revive once again a reputation that has unduly suffered eclipse.

POE'S *Raven*, with full-page illustrations on wood by Gustave Doré, and a comment by Mr. E. C. Stedman, will be issued in this country by Messrs. Sampson Low. We believe that this was the last work on which Doré was engaged. His designs have been engraved in America.

THE next issue in the "International Numismata Orientalia" will be *The Coins of Southern India*, by Sir W. Elliot.

MESSRS. GLADWELL BROS.' annual winter exhibition of water-colour drawings and etchings will be opened at the City of London Fine Art Gallery on November 12.

THE Edinburgh Town Council have resolved to place a reproduction in bronze of Sir John Steell's early work of "Alexander and Bucephalus" inside the enclosure of St. Andrew Square.

THE death is announced of Frederik Ludvig Storch, the Danish historical painter, and professor at the Academy of Arts in Copenhagen. He was born at Kjerte in 1805, and, while a student of theology in Copenhagen, spent his spare time in painting. A picture of the "Death of Oscar," which he painted in 1828, attracted the attention of Prince Christian Frederik; and, after Storch had passed his theological examination in 1830, the Prince sent him, at his own charge, to Dresden and Munich. In the latter place he made the acquaintance of Cornelius and Kaubach, and was so fascinated by the art-society of Munich that he remained there for nineteen years, where his best pictures were painted. After a short stay in France, he returned in 1852 to his native land. He has painted the portraits, mostly life-size, of many of his eminent Danish contemporaries; and there are said to be no fewer than thirty of his altar-pieces in the churches of Denmark.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"To re-open the discussion of the attribution of the 'Apollo and Marsyas' lately purchased by the Direction of the Louvre implies either engaging juvenility or some new discovery on the part of the writer. Mr. Conway seems to think he has made such a discovery. He takes for granted that the 'Venice Sketch Book' is not by Raphael; he then states that the study of 'Apollo and Marsyas' is one of the leaves of the book; hence he concludes that the drawing not being by Raphael, neither is the picture. Mr. Conway is particular in explaining that the more accurate class of students are of opinion that the whole set of drawings are not by Raphael. Now, it is impossible to have accurate knowledge of drawings you have not seen—for no accurate students would trust to photographs. If Mr. Conway had studied the 'Sketch Book' he would have known that the drawing of 'Apollo and Marsyas' never formed part of it. Like the 'Sketch Book,' it belongs to the Venice Academy; the mere difference of size shows at a glance it could not belong to the book. One has seen, on several occasions of late, statements respecting the book

like that which Mr. Conway has allowed himself to indulge in. An elaborate examination of these drawings is to be found in art literature making out a clear and strong case for their attribution to Raphael. Until this is overthrown—and it has not yet been attempted—the mere denial will be taken for what it is worth. It is scarcely necessary to take up space by pointing out other errors in the letter. Mr. Conway, who, though he happens to have been misled on this occasion, seems to write with earnestness, may discover them if he searches the Raphael literature of recent years."

THE STAGE.

WE are very far from agreeing with many of the conclusions arrived at in Mr. William Archer's *Henry Irving, Actor and Manager* (Field and Tuer). The estimate of the tragedian is too severe; it is sometimes unpractical—clever with the cleverness of the student in the study, or the skilled debater in the debating club, rather than with that of the cosmopolitan critic whom experience has made liberal; it is at times even ungenerous in its appreciation of an artist who has always himself been generous in effort and infinite in his pains. But, for all this, we like the book; we value it. If it is in some respects a one-sided, it is none the less a genuine, contribution to criticism. It is excellently written; it is the work of a writer who thinks and a writer who reasons. Its sheer mental power is one of the most marked of its attractions; another is the degree of intelligent interest which the writer has manifestly taken in his theme. Published at the price of a shilling, without any cover but a sheet of parchment, and with certain adornments—if they are adornments—of fantastic printing, it might be thought at first sight to address itself to the idlest loungers at a railway bookstall. But, no; it is a piece of excellent English; it has many points carefully argued; it is a bit of writing that is occasionally true, and that is continuously ingenious. Mr. Archer, like many social critics of the actor whom he analyses, lays great stress on Mr. Irving's art as a manager. As an actor he denies a little too much, we think, his emotional power, though we hold him right in the main when he says that "in considering Mr. Irving's intellectual powers we are in his stronghold. It is his face and his brain that have made him what he is;" "his glittering eye," Mr. Archer adds rather silyly; "and his restless, inventive intellect," he adds with wisdom. For Mr. Irving as a manager Mr. Archer has hardly anything but praise, save that he chronicles what appears to be the tragedian's preference for old and established over modern drama. He notes a fact we have often ventured to lay stress upon—that the modern theatre takes little count of the thoughts that are really stirring in men's minds to-day, and he appeals to Mr. Irving to do in the future what he is best in the position to do—"to give us a serious modern drama which shall influence national life and thought beyond the circles of dilettantism."

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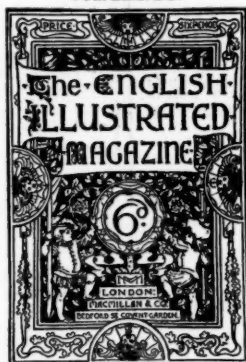
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